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(54) Title: SERUM BIOMARKERS IN LUNG CANCER

MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION
IM-1	2011	A	IM-37	3893	A	IM-72	54026	A	IM-109	2882	B
IM-2	2030	A	IM-38	3960	A	IM-73	60170	A	IM-110	2967	B
IM-3	2069	A	IM-39	3972	A	IM-75	74372	A	IM-111	2977	B
IM-4	2128	A	IM-40	3984	A	IM-76	75545	A	IM-112	2994	B
IM-5	2148	A	IM-41	4068	A	IM-77	77543	A	IM-113	3031	B
IM-6	2188	A	IM-42	4178	A	IM-78	79507	A	IM-114	3048	B
IM-7	2232	A	IM-43	4287	A	IM-79	89854	A	IM-115	3148	B
IM-8	2277	A	IM-44	4297	A	IM-80	101831	A	IM-116	3166	B
IM-9	2295	A	IM-45	4309	A	IM-81	104301	A	IM-117	3283	B
IM-10	2318	A	IM-46	4484	A	IM-82	125160	A	IM-118	3308	B
IM-11	2411	A	IM-47	4649	A	IM-83	132976	A	IM-119	3332	B
IM-12	2434	A	IM-48	4798	A	IM-84	149099	A	IM-120	3432	B
IM-13	2467	A	IM-49	5104	A	IM-85	2018	B	IM-121	3450	B
IM-14	2482	A	IM-50	5918	A	IM-86	2029	B	IM-122	3561	B
IM-15	2498	A	IM-51	6122	A	IM-87	2144	B	IM-123	3615	B
IM-16	2565	A	IM-52	6192	A	IM-88	2130	B	IM-124	3714	B
IM-17	2574	A	IM-53	6452	A	IM-89	2168	B	IM-125	3730	B
IM-18	2586	A	IM-54	6680	A	IM-90	2184	B	IM-126	3834	B
IM-19	2605	A	IM-55	7788	A	IM-91	2200	B	IM-127	3899	B
IM-20	2722	A	IM-56	8145	A	IM-92	2284	B	IM-128	3969	B
IM-21	2748	A	IM-57	8954	A	IM-93	2299	B	IM-129	3986	B
IM-22	2788	A	IM-58	9312	A	IM-94	2314	B	IM-130	3997	B
IM-23	2855	A	IM-59	9449	A	IM-95	2414	B	IM-131	4013	B
IM-24	2871	A	IM-60	10272	A	IM-96	2428	B	IM-132	4181	B
IM-25	2984	A	IM-61	11663	A	IM-97	2451	B	IM-133	4297	B
IM-26	3030	A	IM-62	13376	A	IM-98	2468	B	IM-134	4311	B
IM-27	3144	A	IM-63	14698	A	IM-99	2483	B	IM-135	4465	B
IM-28	3243	A	IM-64	15190	A	IM-100	2565	B	IM-136	4484	B
IM-29	3273	A	IM-65	15951	A	IM-101	2583	B	IM-137	4579	B
IM-30	3290	A	IM-66	15172	A	IM-102	2597	B	IM-138	4608	B
IM-31	3368	A	IM-67	15925	A	IM-103	2697	B	IM-139	4669	B
IM-32	3445	A	IM-68	23436	A	IM-104	2715	B	IM-140	4747	B
IM-33	3483	A	IM-69	39794	A	IM-105	2740	B	IM-141	4862	B
IM-34	3678	A	IM-70	44166	A	IM-106	2762	B	IM-142	4891	B
IM-35	3779	A	IM-71	46890	A	IM-107	2767	B	IM-143	5033	B
IM-36	3793	A				IM-108	2805	B	IM-144	5077	B

(57) Abstract: Certain biomarkers and biomarker combinations are useful in a qualifying lung cancer status in a subject. A diagnostic methodology employing these biomarkers and combinations can detect whether a subject has lung cancer.

WO 2004/061410 A2

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SERUM BIOMARKERS IN LUNG CANCER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates generally to the field of serum biomarkers in lung carcinoma. More particularly, the invention relates to serum biomarkers that can distinguish lung cancer from normal.

[0002] Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide, resulting in 150,000 deaths per year in the United States. The mortality rate from lung cancer is greater than the combined mortality from breast, prostate and colorectal cancers. On the basis of morphology, lung cancer can be broadly classified into four main categories namely, adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, large cell undifferentiated carcinoma and small cell carcinoma. In Hong Kong from 1990 to 1996, the proportions for adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, large cell undifferentiated carcinoma and small cell carcinoma are 45.5%, 27.5%, 4.7% and 10.3% respectively. Both squamous cell carcinoma and small cell carcinoma are strongly associated with a smoking history.

[0003] Adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and large cell undifferentiated carcinoma are usually referred as "non-small cell carcinoma." They are relatively chemo-resistant, and hence the mainstay of treatment is surgery. By contrast, small cell carcinoma has a higher propensity for distant metastases and is mainly treated by chemotherapy.

[0004] Biopsy can be used to diagnose lung cancer, but it is an invasive procedure and, therefore, less than desirable. Other diagnostic methods for lung cancer include ultrasound and computed tomography (CT) scan.

[0005] It would be highly desirable to have a biomarker or combination of biomarkers capable of distinguishing between lung cancer and normal cells. In addition, a simple test could aid in tracking treatment progress and even identify molecular targets for therapy. The literature on lung cancer diagnosis has not disclosed heretofore such a biomarker or combination of biomarkers, however.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] In accordance with the present invention, biomarkers and combinations of biomarkers are used to identify lung cancer. The method successfully distinguishes between lung cancer and normal states, and can be used to identify the particular type of lung cancer. In one embodiment, a method for qualifying lung carcinoma status in a subject (e.g., a patient) comprises analyzing a biological sample from the subject for one or more of the top 50 biomarkers as shown in Figure 2 or Figures 4A and 4B. Thus, to assess overall lung cancer risk versus normal, a biomarker is selected from the group consisting of

(A) IM-522, IM-273, IM-520, IM-519, IM-454, IM-507, IM-521, IM-148, IM-266, IM-537, IM-471, IM-510, IM-544, IM-474, IM-155, IM-157, IM-176, IM-445, IM-177, IM-440, IM-468, IM-438, IM-547, IM-359, IM-436, IM-106, IM-455, IM-444, IM-158, IM-265, IM-50, IM-159, IM-156, IM-439, IM-157, IM-508, IM-514, IM-478, IM-473, IM-360, IM-435, IM-150, IM-151, IM-110, IM-51, IM-163, IM-437, IM-546, IM-153, and IM-268, or

(B) WM-61, WM-447, WM-446, WM-133, WM-119, WM-278, WM-134, WM-363, WM-282, WM-362, WM-120, WM-290, WM-65, WM-277, WM-70, WM-369, WM-17, WM-473, WM-47, WM-203, WM-276, WM-279, WM-62, WM-366, WM-456, WM-428, WM-384, WM-287, WM-420, WM-292, WM-431, WM-455, WM-20, WM-340, WM-105, WM-389, WM-63, WM-354, WM-450, WM-466, WM-296, WM-343, WM-341, WM-339, WM-55, WM-66, WM-48, WM-38, WM-138, and WM-310,

[0007] wherein the biomarker is differentially present in samples of a subject with lung cancer and a so-called "normal" subject that is free of lung cancer.

[0008] More preferably, one or more of the top 15 biomarkers as shown in Figure 2 or Figures 4A and 4B is used to qualify lung cancer status. Thus, for assessing overall lung cancer status versus normal, the protein is selected from the group consisting of

(A) IM-522, IM-273, IM-520, IM-519, IM-454, IM-507, IM-521, IM-148, IM-266, IM-537, IM-471, IM-510, IM-544, IM-474, IM-155, IM-471, IM-510, IM-544, IM-474, and IM-155, or

(B) WM-61, WM-447, WM-446, WM-133, WM-119, WM-278, WM-134, WM-363, WM-282, WM-362, WM-120, WM-290, WM-65, WM-277, WM-70.

[0009] Still more preferably, one or more of the top 5 biomarkers as shown in Figure 2 or Figures 4A and 4B is used to qualify lung cancer status. In this instance, for overall lung cancer status versus normal, the biomarker is selected from the group consisting of

(A) IM-522, IM-273, IM-520, IM-519, and IM-454, or

(B) WM-61, WM-447, WM-446, WM-133, and WM-119.

[0010] In one embodiment, the method measures a plurality of biomarkers. The plurality of biomarkers can be measured simultaneously.

[0011] Biomarkers that, by themselves, are able to identify lung cancer include the WM-446 and WM-447 protein biomarkers, and these are particularly preferred.

[0012] The present invention also provides a method for qualifying lung cancer status in a subject (e.g., a patient), comprising (A) providing a spectrum generated by subjecting a biological sample from said subject to mass spectroscopic analysis that includes profiling on a chemically-derivatized affinity surface, and (B) putting the spectrum through pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to at least one peak selected from the top 50 biomarkers as shown in Figure 2 or Figures 4A and 4B.

Thus, for qualifying overall lung cancer status, the biomarker is selected from the group consisting of

(i) IM-522, IM-273, IM-520, IM-519, IM-454, IM-507, IM-521, IM-148, IM-266, IM-537, IM-471, IM-510, IM-544, IM-474, IM-155, IM-157, IM-176, IM-445, IM-177, IM-440, IM-468, IM-438, IM-547, IM-359, IM-436, IM-106, IM-455, IM-444, IM-158, IM-265, IM-50, IM-159, IM-156, IM-439, IM-157, IM-508, IM-514, IM-478, IM-473, IM-360, IM-435, IM-150, IM-151, IM-110, IM-51, IM-163, IM-437, IM-546, IM-153, and IM-268 or

(B) WM-61, WM-447, WM-446, WM-133, WM-119, WM-278, WM-134, WM-363, WM-282, WM-362, WM-120, WM-290, WM-65, WM-277, WM-70, WM-369, WM-17, WM-473, WM-47, WM-203, WM-276, WM-279, WM-62, WM-366, WM-456, WM-428, WM-384, WM-287, WM-420, WM-292, WM-431, WM-455, WM-20, WM-340, WM-105, WM-389, WM-63, WM-354, WM-450, WM-466, WM-296, WM-343, WM-341, WM-339, WM-55, WM-66, WM-48, WM-38, WM-138, and WM-310.

[0013] For assessing the overall lung cancer status, the pattern-recognition analysis may, for example, be paired to a pair of peaks selected from the group consisting of (A) IM-266 and IM-474, IM-266 and IM-38, IM-266 and IM-454, IM-266 and IM-522, IM-266 and IM-544, IM-266 and IM-471, IM-474 and IM-151, IM-474 and IM-156, IM-474 and IM-544, IM-474 and IM-38, IM-522 and IM-507, IM-522 and IM-156, and IM-522 and IM-440;

or

(B) WM-447 and WM-59, WM-447 and WM-19, WM-447 and WM-118, WM-447 and WM-473, WM-19 and WM-59, WM-19 and WM-473, WM-19 and WM-369, WM-61 and WM-154, WM-61 and WM-369, WM-118 and WM-59 and WM-282 and WM-127.

[0014] More preferably, for assessing overall lung cancer status, the pattern-recognition analysis is keyed to a pair of peaks selected from the group consisting of (A) IM-266 and IM-474, IM-266 and IM-544, and IM-156 and IM-522;

or

(B) WM-447 and WM-59, WM-447 and WM-19, and WM-19 and WM-59.

[0015] Alternatively, the pattern-recognition analysis for assessing overall lung cancer status may be keyed to a triplet of peaks selected from the group consisting of

(A) IM-266, IM-454 and IM-474; and IM-266, IM-474 and IM-544;

or

(B) WM-447, WM-19 and WM-473.

[0016] In other embodiments, the pattern-recognition analysis may be keyed to a combination of more than three peaks, more particularly to a combination of 4, 5 or 6 peaks, where the combination is selected from among the combinations shown in Tables 1 and 2 herein.

[0017] In each case, the biomarker is differentially present in samples of a subject with lung cancer and a normal subject.

[0018] The invention also contemplates a kit for detecting and diagnosing lung cancer, thereby to assess lung cancer status. Kits within the invention comprise, for example, (i) an adsorbent attached to a substrate that retains one or more of the biomarkers shown in Figure 2 or Figures 4A and 4B, and (ii) instructions to detect the biomarker(s) by contacting a sample with the adsorbent and detecting the biomarker(s) retained by the adsorbent. An inventive kit may further comprise a washing solution and/or instructions for making a washing solution. The kits may include more than type of adsorbent, each present on a different substrate, *e.g.*, on a WCX and IMAC biochip. In addition, the kits may comprise one or more containers with biomarker samples, to be used as standard(s) for calibration. The substrate comprising the adsorbent may be designed to engage a probe interface and, hence, function as a probe in gas phase ion spectrometry, preferably mass spectrometry. Alternatively, the kit may further comprise a second substrate adapted to engage the probe interface, on which the substrate comprising the adsorbent is mounted.

[0019] The method and kit according to the invention produce an article of manufacture in which one or more biomarkers according to the invention are bound to an adsorbent, optionally contacted with a matrix or energy absorbing molecule.

[0020] The present invention also provides software for qualifying lung carcinoma status in a subject, comprising an algorithm for analyzing data extracted from a spectrum generated by mass spectroscopic analysis of a biological sample taken from the subject, wherein said data relates to one or more biomarkers according to the invention. In one embodiment, the algorithm carries out a pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to data relating to at least one of the biomarkers. In another embodiment, the algorithm comprises classification tree analysis that is keyed to data relating to at least one of the biomarkers. In yet another embodiment, the algorithm

comprises an artificial neural network analysis that is keyed to data relating to at least one of the biomarkers.

[0021] In certain embodiments, the present invention provides methods and kits that use serum amyloid a protein or a fragment thereof to qualify lung carcinoma status in a subject. In one of these embodiments, the serum amyloid a biomarker has an apparent molecular weight of about 2803, 3168, 3277, 3552, 3897, 4300, 4490, 4655, 5927, 6874, 7776, 7941, 8152, 8952, 9233, 10300, 10866, or 10851 Daltons. In another embodiment, the serum amyloid a biomarker has an apparent molecular weight of about 3168, 3277, 3552, 3897, 4300, 4490, 4655, 7776, 7941, 8152, 8952, or 10851 Daltons. In yet another embodiment, the serum amyloid a biomarker has an apparent molecular weight of about 11.5 to 11.7 kD.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] Figures 1A-1D show all biomarkers identified with a Cu(II) IMAC3 ProteinChip® array format.

[0023] Figure 2 shows the top 50 biomarkers identified with a Cu(II) IMAC3 ProteinChip® array format.

[0024] Figures 3A-3O show all biomarkers identified with a WCX ProteinChip® array format.

[0025] Figures 4A and 4B show the top 50 biomarkers identified with a WCX ProteinChip® array format.

[0026] Figure 5 shows fragments of serum amyloid A (SAA) that are biomarkers according to the present invention.

[0027] Figure 6 shows identification of SAA biomarkers with an anti-SAA antibody.

[0028] Figures 7-16 are spectra from WCX chips in which all of the top 15 WCX marker peaks are labeled, along with various other peaks from among the top 50 WCX peaks. Red shows spectra from lung cancer patients and gray shows normals.

[0029] Figures 17-28 are spectra from IMAC chips in which all of the top 15 WCX marker peaks are labeled, along with various other peaks from among the top 50 IMAC peaks. Blue shows spectra from lung cancer patients and gray shows normals.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0030] In accordance with the present invention, a series of biomarkers associated with lung cancer has been discovered. In the present context, a biomarker is an organic biomolecule, particularly a polypeptide or protein, which is differentially present in a sample taken from a subject having lung cancer as compared to a comparable sample taken from a normal subject. A biomarker also may be differentially present in a sample taken from a subject with one type of lung cancer, *e.g.*, small cell carcinoma, as compared to a comparable sample taken from a subject with a different type of lung cancer, *e.g.*, adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma, or differentially present at different stages of a type of lung cancer. A biomarker is differentially present in samples taken from two groups of subjects if it is present at an elevated level or a decreased level in samples of the first group as compared to samples of the second group. More particularly, a biomarker is a polypeptide that is characterized by an apparent molecular weight, as determined by mass spectrometry, and that is present in samples from lung cancer subjects in an elevated or decreased level, as compared to subjects that do not have lung cancer. A biomarker is differentially present between two sets of samples if the amount of the biomarker in one sample set differs in a statistically significant way ($p < 0.01$) from the amount of biomarker in the other sample set.

[0031] The biomarkers of the invention can be used to assess lung cancer status in a subject. For example, they are capable of identifying lung cancer and successfully distinguishing it from normal subjects, thereby providing a way of diagnosing the presence or absence of lung cancer, including the presence or absence of a particular kind of lung cancer. In addition, the biomarkers are useful in assessing the risk of developing lung cancer, in staging of lung cancer and in assessing the effectiveness of treatment. Thus, "lung cancer status" in the context of the present invention includes, *inter alia*, the presence or absence of disease, the risk of developing disease, the stage of the disease, and the effectiveness of treatment of disease. Based on this status, further procedures may be indicated, including additional diagnostic tests or therapeutic procedures or regimens, such as endoscopy, biopsy, surgery, chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and radiation therapy.

[0032] In some instances, a single biomarker is capable of identifying lung cancer with a sensitivity or specificity of at least 85%, whereas, in other instances, a combination or plurality of biomarkers is used to obtain a sensitivity or specificity of at least 85%. The biomarkers and combinations of biomarkers thus can be used to qualify lung cancer status in a subject or patient.

[0033] The biomarkers according to the invention are present in serum. The biological sample used according to the present invention, however, need not be a serum sample. Thus, a biological sample for qualifying lung cancer status may be a serum, plasma or blood sample, although serum samples are preferred.

[0034] All of the biomarkers are characterized by molecular weight. A list of all the biomarkers obtained with the Cu(II) IMAC3 ProteinChip® array (CIPHERGEN Biosystems, Inc., Fremont, California, USA) is provided in Figures 1A-1D, and Figure 2 lists the top 50 biomarkers that distinguish between lung cancer and normal subjects that are identified by Cu(II) IMAC3 protocol described herein. Figures 3A-3O comprise a list of all the biomarkers obtained with the WCX2 ProteinChip® array, and Figures 4A and 4B comprise a ranking of the top 50 biomarkers that distinguish between (i) lung cancer and normal subjects, (ii) subjects with each of four types of lung cancer and normal subjects, and (iii) two types of lung cancer, e.g., adenocarcinoma versus squamous cell carcinoma, as identified by WCX2 protocol described herein.

[0035] The top 50 biomarkers were determined by decision tree analysis using Biomarker Patterns™ software from CIPHERGEN Biosystems, Inc. Biomarkers other than those within the top 50 also are useful in distinguishing between subjects with lung cancer and normal subjects and may, in particular, appear in decision trees with multiple nodes. In preferred embodiments, one or more of the top 15 biomarkers are used, and in even more preferred embodiments, one or more of the top 5 biomarkers are used.

[0036] In each of Figures 1A-1D and 3A-3O, the number in the first column is the biomarker identifier. Thus, the first row in Figures 1A-1D relates to biomarker IM-1, the second row relates to biomarker IM-2, and so forth ("IM-" denoting biomarkers identified with the IMAC chip). Similarly, the first row in Figures 3A-3O relates to

biomarker WM-1 and the second row relates to biomarker WM-2 ("WM-" denoting biomarkers identified with the WCX2 chip). The number in the second column in Figures 1A-1D is the apparent molecular weight of the biomarker in daltons, as determined by mass spectrometry. In Figures 3A-3O, the apparent molecular weights for the biomarkers identified in the first column are reported in columns 3 through 11. The letter in the second column of Figures 1A-1D and the third column of Figures 3A-3O denotes the fraction in which the biomarker elutes in the protocol described herein; that is, biomarkers with an "A" elute in the first fraction, biomarkers with a "B" elute in the second fraction, and so forth. The fraction in which the biomarker elutes correlates with its pI, which biomarkers eluting at higher pH having a higher pI, and biomarkers eluting at lower pH having a lower pI.

[0037] Presenting the mass and affinity characteristics of a given biomarker within the invention, as in this description, characterizes that biomarker so as allow one to obtain and measure it, in accordance with the teachings herein. If desired, any of the biomarkers can be sequenced, in order to obtain an amino acid sequence, but this is not required to practice the present invention.

[0038] For example, a biomarker can be peptide mapped with a number of enzymes, such as trypsin and V8 protease, and the molecular weights of the digestion fragments can be used to search databases for sequences that match the molecular weights of the digestion fragments generated by the various enzymes. Alternatively, if the biomarkers are not proteins included in known databases, degenerate probes can be made based on the N-terminal amino acid sequence of the biomarker, which then are used to screen a genomic or cDNA library created from a sample from which the biomarker was initially detected. The positive clones can be identified, amplified, and their recombinant DNA sequences can be subcloned using techniques which are well known. Finally, protein biomarkers can be sequenced using protein ladder sequencing. Protein ladders can be generated by fragmenting the molecules and subjecting fragments to enzymatic digestion or other methods that sequentially remove a single amino acid from the end of the fragment. The ladder is then analyzed by mass spectrometry. The difference in masses of the ladder fragments identifies the amino acid removed from the end of the molecule.

[0039] Several biomarkers identified in accordance with the teachings of the present invention fit to serum amyloid A (SAA) or to a fragment of SAA. SAA is a well-known acute phase inflammatory marker. A number of the SAA biomarkers are identified in Figure 5 by both molecular mass and amino acid sequence. Most of these markers bound anti-SAA antibodies, as shown in Figure 6. The intact mass of SAA is 11.5 to 11.7 kD, and these biomarkers also have been identified by the present methodology. Fragments preferably have a molecular mass of at least about 200 Daltons, more preferably at least about 500 Daltons. In even more preferred embodiments, fragments have a molecular mass of at least about 800 Daltons, and most preferably at least about 1 Kilodalton.

[0040] In one embodiment, the fragments of SAA include a sequence of amino acids that is recognized by an epitope of an anti-SAA antibody. One way of identifying suitable fragments for use in the present invention is to enzymatically digest SAA and test the resulting fragments for the ability to bind to an anti-SAA antibody. Fragments that bind anti-SAA antibody can be sequenced using techniques well-known in the art, although the sequence of the fragment is not needed to practice the invention. In order to practice the invention with a fragment from the enzymatic digest that is identified as binding anti-SAA antibody, all that is required is to subject to the fragment to mass spectrometry to determine its mass.

[0041] The serum biomarkers according to the present invention were identified by comparing mass spectra of samples derived from sera from two groups of newly-diagnosed subjects, subjects with lung cancer and normal subjects. The subjects were diagnosed according to standard clinical criteria. Lung cancer subjects were histologically confirmed, and subjects without lung cancer were followed for at least 18 months following serum collection for any sign of lung cancer, to exclude subjects with asymptomatic lung cancer.

[0042] Sera from each group of subjects was collected, and fractionated with Q Ceramic HyperDF ion exchange resin (Biosepra SA, France) into six fractions which eluted at different pH. Fraction A comprised the flow through plus pH 9 eluant, Fraction B comprised the pH 7 eluant, Fraction C comprised the pH 5 eluant, Fraction D comprised the pH 4 eluant, Fraction E comprised the pH 3 eluant, and Fraction F

comprised isopropyl alcohol/acetonitrile TFA eluant. Fractions A through F are identified on Figures 7-28 as Fractions 1 through 6, respectively.

[0043] Each fraction was diluted and applied to a ProteinChip® array, either a Cu(II) IMAC3 or WCX2 chip array. Both of these chip arrays are produced by CIPHERGEN Biosystems, Inc. (Fremont, CA).

[0044] The Cu(II) IMAC3 is an "immobilized metal affinity-capture" chip, with a nitrilotriacetic acid surface for high-capacity copper binding and subsequent affinity capture of proteins with metal binding residues. Imidazole may be used in binding and washing solutions to moderate protein binding, including binding of non-specific proteins. Increasing the concentration of imidazole in the washing buffers reduces the binding of the target proteins. It is produced by photopolymerizing 5-methylacrylamido-2-(N,N-biscarboxymethylamino)pentanoic acid (7.5 wt%) and N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide (0.4 wt%) using (-) riboflavin (0.02 wt%) as a photoinitiator. The monomer solution is deposited onto the chip substrate and irradiated to photopolymerize. The chip then is activated with Cu(II).

[0045] The WCX2 is a weak cation exchange array with a carboxylate surface to bind cationic proteins. The negatively charged carboxylate groups on the surface of the WCX2 chip interact with the positive charges exposed on the target proteins. The binding of the target proteins is reduced by increasing the concentration of salt or by increasing the pH of the washing buffers.

[0046] Following application of the eluant fraction, the chips were incubated to allow the polypeptides in the eluant to bind to the sites on the chip by an affinity interaction. After incubation, each chip array was washed to remove polypeptides that bind non-specifically and buffer contaminants. That chip then was dried, and an energy absorbing molecule or matrix was applied to it, to facilitate desorption and ionization in a mass spectrometer.

[0047] In the mass spectrometer, retained polypeptides were desorbed from the chip array by laser desorption and ionization in a ProteinChip® Reader, which is integrated with ProteinChip® Software and a personal computer to analyze proteins captured on chip arrays. The ion optic and laser optic technologies in the ProteinChip® Reader detects proteins ranging from small peptides of less than 1000 Da up to proteins of

300 kilodaltons or more, and calculates the mass based on time-of-flight. Ionized polypeptides were detected and their mass accurately determined by this Time-of-Flight (TOF) Mass Spectrometry.

[0048] The mass spectra obtained for each group were subjected to scatter plot analysis, to eliminate run-to-run variation. Protein clusters on the scatter plot that had the same pattern for both lung cancer and normal subjects, *i.e.*, protein clusters that were either elevated in both groups of subjects or depressed in both groups of subjects, were eliminated as potential biomarkers. The remaining polypeptides were further analyzed for their ability to accurately identify subjects with lung cancer. Because the molecular weights were derived from scatter plot analysis, and because of limits on the ability of mass spectrometry to resolve molecular weights, the “absolute” molecular weight values given in Figures 1A-1D and 3A-3O actually represent approximate molecular weights.

[0049] The biomarkers of this invention are characterized by their mass-to-charge ratio as determined by mass spectrometry. The mass-to-charge ratio of each biomarker is provided in Figures 1A-1D and 3A-3O. For example, IM-1 in Figure 1A has a measured mass-to-charge ratio of 2011. The mass-to-charge ratios were determined from mass spectra generated on a Ciphergen Biosystems, Inc. PBS II mass spectrometer. This instrument has a mass accuracy of about +/- 0.15 percent. Additionally, the instrument has a mass resolution of about 400 to 1000 m/dm, where m is mass and dm is the mass spectral peak width at 0.5 peak height. The mass-to-charge ratio of the biomarkers was determined using Biomarker Wizard™ software (Ciphergen Biosystems). Biomarker Wizard assigns a mass-to-charge ratio to a biomarker by clustering the mass-to-charge ratios of the same peaks from all the spectra analyzed, as determined by the PBSII, taking the maximum and minimum mass-to-charge-ratio in the cluster, and dividing by two. Accordingly, the masses provided reflect these specifications.

[0050] The biomarkers of this invention are further characterized by the shape of their spectral peak in time-of-flight mass spectrometry. Mass spectra showing peaks representing the biomarkers are presented in Figures 7-28. The biomarker identifier numbers from Figures 2 and 4A-4B, respectively, are shown next to the peak, along

with their rank, which is indicated in parentheses below the biomarker identifier number.

[0051] The biomarkers of this invention are further characterized by their binding properties on chromatographic surfaces. Most of the biomarkers bind to IMAC (Cu) or WCX adsorbents (e.g., the CIPHERGEN® IMAC (Cu) or WCX ProteinChip® arrays) after washing as described herein.

[0052] Thus, a given molecular weight for a biomarker herein should be interpreted as the midpoint of a molecular-weight range. The accuracy of the mass spectrometer is $\pm 0.15\%$, and the actual molecular weight for a biomarker is therefore the value given, $\pm 0.15\%$. For example, the actual molecular weight for biomarker IM-273 is $11705 \pm 0.15\%$, or between 11687 and 11722. Often, the range surrounding the “absolute” value given in the figure is no more than ± 5 daltons (2006 to 2016 for IM-1), generally no more than ± 3 daltons (2008 to 2014 for IM-1), and often as small as ± 1 dalton (2010 to 2012 daltons for IM-1).

[0053] CART® (Salford Systems, San Diego, CA), a classification and regression tree software, was used to determine whether a potential biomarker had predictive value in assessing lung cancer. A software macro randomly selected a subset of 15% of the peaks from Figures 1A-1D or Figures 3A-3O. The peaks and peak heights from each sample were provided to the CART® software for analysis. The software performed an iterative analysis until a single decision tree was generated that was capable of distinguishing between cancerous and non-cancerous. Each node in the resulting decision tree sorted based on the peak height of a single biomarker. A tree may contain any number of nodes, but generally contains from 1 to 6 nodes. From a practical standpoint in a commercial diagnostic test, a decision tree with fewer nodes is preferred. A total of 2000 decision trees, each based on a different 15% subset of the peaks from Figures 1A-1D or Figures 3A-3O, were generated.

[0054] The CART® software assigned a score to each biomarker in the subset, based on its relative importance. A score of 100 is very high and a score of 0 is very low. The CART® software also determined the sensitivity and specificity of each decision tree.

[0055] The data generated by the decision tree analysis was subjected to further analysis. The biomarkers were ranked based on their average scores, which were determined by adding up a biomarker's scores for each decision tree in which it appeared, and dividing by the total number of decision trees in which the biomarker appeared. Approximately 500 of the potential biomarkers showed up in at least one tree, and most of the biomarkers showed up in about 150 to 400 of the two thousand trees. The top 50 biomarkers for the IMAC and WCX chip arrays as determined by this method are shown in Figures 2 and 4A-4B, respectively.

[0056] All of the trees having sensitivities and specificities greater than 85% also were identified. All trees capable of distinguishing lung cancer from normal and having from 1 to 6 nodes that meet the 85/85 criterion are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1. Decision trees with IMAC Biomarkers.

2 Nodes				
474	151			
474	156			
522	507		2 trees	
522	440		2 trees	
3 Nodes				
266	454	474		
474	156	153		
474	40	156		
520	276	113		
520	265	401		
522	151	474		
522	478	153		
522	156	474		
4 Nodes				
148	521	508	251	

266	544	474	493	
266	157	126	420	
266	544	474	482	
266	471	474	38	
266	544	474	38	
266	514	471	203	
522	58	266	474	
5 Nodes				
266	544	473	151	437
266	454	474	153	264
273	143	544	401	199

TABLE 2. Decision Trees with WCX Biomarkers.

1 Node					
446					
447					
2 Nodes					
282	127				
3 Nodes					
61	16	27			
61	119	154			
61	120	154			
61	369	184			
61	184	129			
61	19	282			
133	282	319			
282	59	218			
282	111	65			

446	19	16			
4 Nodes					
61	369	282	184		
61	48	203	3		
446	369	111	67		
446	466	58	120		
446	19	59	113		
446	282	19	47		
447	118	59	417		
447	118	59	473		
447	65	59	275		
447	19	59	282		
447	369	59	206		
447	19	59	253		
447	19	47	70		
5 Nodes					
61	369	128	184	197	
61	17	425	366	341	
133	139	363	216	273	
282	133	48	19	253	
369	310	19	109	384	
446	282	15	319	66	
447	19	71	473	31	
447	19	17	473	438	
447	47	31	365	59	
6 Nodes					
369	366	192	471	19	439

[0057] Each of the biomarker combinations of Tables 1 and 2 are preferred combinations for distinguishing lung cancer subjects from normal subjects in accordance with the present invention.

[0058] All biomarkers that appeared in at least two of the trees that met the 85/85 criterion were identified. For these biomarkers, Tables 3 and 4 provide the number of times the biomarker occurred in a trees that met the criterion, as well as the ranking of that biomarker on the top 50 lists of Figures 2 and 4A-4B.

TABLE 3. Correlation of IMAC biomarker decision tree frequencies and ranking.

Peak		# times		Rank
266		9		9
522		8		1
474		4		14
520		2		3
148		1		8
273		1		2

TABLE 4. Correlation of WCX biomarker decision tree frequencies and ranking.

Peak		# times		Rank
447		11		2
61		10		1
446		7		3
282		4		9
369		2		8
133		2		4

[0059] Biomarkers that occurred frequently in the highly discriminatory trees occurred among the top 50 ranked biomarkers, and typically had a top 10 ranking. In addition, certain pairs of biomarkers reappear, *e.g.*, WM-447 and WM-59, WM-447 and WM-19, WM-19 and WM-59, IM-266 and IM-474, IM-266 and IM-38, IM-266 and IM-454, IM-522 and IM-266. There also are repeats among triplets of biomarkers, such as IM-266, IM-266 and IM-38, and WM-447, WM-19 and WM-473. Other repeating pairs and trios of biomarkers can be seen in Tables 3 and 4, and are preferred.

[0060] Biomarkers and combinations of biomarkers identified in accordance with the present description may be used to qualify lung cancer status in a subject. In particular, a biomarker or combination of biomarkers can be used to distinguish lung cancer patients from normal patients with a high degree of specificity or sensitivity, *i.e.*, greater than at least 85%, preferably greater than at least 90%, and more preferably greater than 95%.

[0061] According to one aspect of the invention, therefore, the detection of biomarkers for diagnosis of lung cancer status entails contacting a sample from a subject with a substrate, *e.g.*, a SELDI probe, having an adsorbent thereon, under conditions that allow binding between the biomarker and the adsorbent, and then detecting the biomarker bound to the adsorbent by gas phase ion spectrometry, for example, mass spectrometry. Other detection paradigms that can be employed to this end include optical methods, electrochemical methods (voltametry and amperometry techniques), atomic force microscopy, and radio frequency methods, *e.g.*, multipolar resonance spectroscopy. Illustrative of optical methods, in addition to microscopy, both confocal and non-confocal, are detection of fluorescence, luminescence, chemiluminescence, absorbance, reflectance, transmittance, and birefringence or refractive index (*e.g.*, surface plasmon resonance, ellipsometry, a resonant mirror method, a grating coupler waveguide method or interferometry).

[0062] In one aspect, the markers of this invention are detected by gas phase ion spectrometry, which refers to the use of a gas phase ion spectrometer to detect gas phase ions. A gas phase ion spectrometer is an apparatus that detects gas phase ions. Gas phase ion spectrometers include an ion source that supplies gas phase ions. Gas

phase ion spectrometers include, for example, mass spectrometers, ion mobility spectrometers, and total ion current measuring devices.

[0063] "Mass spectrometer" refers to a gas phase ion spectrometer that measures a parameter which can be translated into mass-to-charge ratios of gas phase ions. Mass spectrometers generally include an ion source and a mass analyzer. Examples of mass spectrometers are time-of-flight, magnetic sector, quadrupole filter, ion trap, ion cyclotron resonance, electrostatic sector analyzer and hybrids of these. "Mass spectrometry" refers to the use of a mass spectrometer to detect gas phase ions. "Laser desorption mass spectrometer" refers to a mass spectrometer which uses laser as a means to desorb, volatilize, and ionize an analyte.

[0064] "Mass analyzer" refers to a sub-assembly of a mass spectrometer that comprises means for measuring a parameter which can be translated into mass-to-charge ratios of gas phase ions. In a time-of flight mass spectrometer the mass analyzer comprises an ion optic assembly, a flight tube and an ion detector.

[0065] "Ion source" refers to a sub-assembly of a gas phase ion spectrometer that provides gas phase ions. In one embodiment, the ion source provides ions through a desorption/ionization process. Such embodiments generally comprise a probe interface that positionally engages a probe in an interrogatable relationship to a source of ionizing energy (e.g., a laser desorption/ionization source) and in concurrent communication at atmospheric or subatmospheric pressure with a detector of a gas phase ion spectrometer.

[0066] Forms of ionizing energy for desorbing/ionizing an analyte from a solid phase include, for example: (1) laser energy; (2) fast atoms (used in fast atom bombardment); (3) high energy particles generated via beta decay of radionuclides (used in plasma desorption); and (4) primary ions generating secondary ions (used in secondary ion mass spectrometry). The preferred form of ionizing energy for solid phase analytes is a laser (used in laser desorption/ionization), in particular, nitrogen lasers, Nd-Yag lasers and other pulsed laser sources. "Fluence" refers to the laser energy delivered per unit area of interrogated image. Typically, a sample is placed on the surface of a probe, the probe is engaged with the probe interface and the probe

surface is struck with the ionizing energy. The energy desorbs analyte molecules from the surface into the gas phase and ionizes them.

[0067] Other forms of ionizing energy for analytes include, for example: (1) electrons which ionize gas phase neutrals; (2) strong electric field to induce ionization from gas phase, solid phase, or liquid phase neutrals; and (3) a source that applies a combination of ionization particles or electric fields with neutral chemicals to induce chemical ionization of solid phase, gas phase, and liquid phase neutrals.

[0068] A preferred mass spectrometric technique for use in the invention is Surface Enhanced Laser Desorption and Ionization (SELDI), as described, for example, in U.S. patents No. 5,719,060 and No. 6,225,047, both to Hutchens and Yip, in which the surface of a probe that presents the analyte (here, one or more of the biomarkers) to the energy source plays an active role in desorption/ionization of analyte molecules. In this context, "probe" refers to a device adapted to engage a probe interface and to present an analyte to ionizing energy for ionization and introduction into a gas phase ion spectrometer, such as a mass spectrometer. A probe typically includes a solid substrate, either flexible or rigid, that has a sample-presenting surface, on which an analyte is presented to the source of ionizing energy.

[0069] One version of SELDI, called Surface-Enhanced Affinity Capture" or "SEAC," involves the use of probes comprised of a chemically selective surface ("SELDI probe"). A "chemically selective surface" is one to which is bound either the adsorbent, also called a "binding moiety" or "capture reagent," or a reactive moiety that is capable of binding a capture reagent, *e.g.*, through a reaction forming a covalent or coordinate covalent bond.

[0070] The phrase "reactive moiety" here denotes a chemical moiety that is capable of binding a capture reagent. Epoxide and carbodiimidazole are useful reactive moieties to covalently bind polypeptide capture reagents such as antibodies or cellular receptors. Nitriloacetic acid and iminodiacetic acid are useful reactive moieties that function as chelating agents to bind metal ions that interact non-covalently with histidine containing peptides. A "reactive surface" is a surface to which a reactive moiety is bound. An "adsorbent" or "capture reagent" can be any material capable of

binding a biomarker of the invention. Suitable adsorbents for use in SELDI, according to the invention, are described in U.S. patent No. 6,225,047, *supra*.

[0071] One type of adsorbent is a "chromatographic adsorbent," which is a material typically used in chromatography. Chromatographic adsorbents include, for example, ion exchange materials, metal chelators, immobilized metal chelates, hydrophobic interaction adsorbents, hydrophilic interaction adsorbents, dyes, simple biomolecules (e.g., nucleotides, amino acids, simple sugars and fatty acids), mixed mode adsorbents (e.g., hydrophobic attraction/electrostatic repulsion adsorbents).

"Biospecific adsorbent" is another category, for adsorbents that contain a biomolecule, e.g., a nucleotide, a nucleic acid molecule, an amino acid, a polypeptide, a polysaccharide, a lipid, a steroid or a conjugate of these (e.g., a glycoprotein, a lipoprotein, a glycolipid). In certain instances the biospecific adsorbent can be a macromolecular structure such as a multiprotein complex, a biological membrane or a virus. Illustrative biospecific adsorbents are antibodies, receptor proteins, and nucleic acids. A biospecific adsorbent typically has higher specificity for a target analyte than a chromatographic adsorbent.

[0072] Another version of SELDI is Surface-Enhanced Neat Desorption (SEND), which involves the use of probes comprising energy absorbing molecules that are chemically bound to the probe surface ("SEND probe"). The phrase "Energy absorbing molecules" (EAM) denotes molecules that are capable of absorbing energy from a laser desorption ionization source and, thereafter, contributing to desorption and ionization of analyte molecules in contact therewith. The EAM category includes molecules used in MALDI, frequently referred to as "matrix," and is exemplified by cinnamic acid derivatives, sinapinic acid (SPA), cyano-hydroxy-cinnamic acid (CHCA) and dihydroxybenzoic acid, ferulic acid, and hydroxyaceto-phenone derivatives. The category also includes EAMs used in SELDI, as enumerated, for example, by U.S. 5,719,060 and U.S. 60/351,971 (Kitagawa), filed January 25, 2002.

[0073] Another version of SELDI, called Surface-Enhanced Photolabile Attachment and Release (SEPAR), involves the use of probes having moieties attached to the surface that can covalently bind an analyte, and then release the analyte through breaking a photolabile bond in the moiety after exposure to light, e.g., to laser light.

For instance, see U.S. 5,719,060. SEPAR and other forms of SELDI are readily adapted to detecting a biomarker or biomarker profile, pursuant to the present invention.

[0074] The detection of the biomarkers according to the invention can be enhanced by using certain selectivity conditions, *e.g.*, adsorbents or washing solutions. The phrase “wash solution” refers to an agent, typically a solution, which is used to affect or modify adsorption of an analyte to an adsorbent surface and/or to remove unbound materials from the surface. The elution characteristics of a wash solution can depend, for example, on pH, ionic strength, hydrophobicity, degree of chaotropism, detergent strength, and temperature.

[0075] Pursuant to one aspect of the present invention, a sample is analyzed by means of a “biochip,” a term that denotes a solid substrate, having a generally planar surface, to which a capture reagent (adsorbent) is attached. Frequently, the surface of a biochip comprises a plurality of addressable locations, each of which has the capture reagent bound there. A biochip can be adapted to engage a probe interface and, hence, function as a probe in gas phase ion spectrometry preferably mass spectrometry. Alternatively, a biochip of the invention can be mounted onto another substrate to form a probe that can be inserted into the spectrometer.

[0076] A variety of biochips is available for the capture of biomarkers, in accordance with the present invention, from commercial sources such as CIPHERGEN Biosystems (Fremont, CA), PERKIN ELMER (Packard BioScience Company (Meriden CT), ZYOMYX (Hayward, CA), and PHYLOS (Lexington, MA). Exemplary of these biochips are those described in U.S. patents No. 6,225,047, *supra*, and No. 6,329,209 (Wagner *et al.*), and in PCT publications WO 99/51773 (Kuimelis and Wagner) and WO 00/56934 (Englert *et al.*).

[0077] More specifically, biochips produced by CIPHERGEN Biosystems have surfaces, presented on an aluminum substrate in strip form, to which are attached, at addressable locations, chromatographic or biospecific adsorbents. The surface of the strip is coated with silicon dioxide.

[0078] Illustrative of CIPHERGEN ProteinChip® arrays are biochips H4, SAX-2, WCX-2, and IMAC-3, which include a functionalized, cross-linked polymer in the

form of a hydrogel, physically attached to the surface of the biochip or covalently attached through a silane to the surface of the biochip. The H4 biochip has isopropyl functionalities for hydrophobic binding. The SAX-2 biochip has quaternary ammonium functionalities for anion exchange. The WCX-2 biochip has carboxylate functionalities for cation exchange. The IMAC-3 biochip has nitriloacetic acid functionalities that adsorb transition metal ions, such as Cu^{++} and Ni^{++} , by chelation. These immobilized metal ions, in turn, allow for adsorption of biomarkers by coordinate covalent bonding. Thus, Ciphergen's IMAC ProteinChip® arrays are sold with reactive moieties that become adsorbent upon the addition by the user of a metal solution.

[0079] In keeping with the above-described principles, a substrate with an adsorbent is contacted with the sample, containing serum, for a period of time sufficient to allow biomarker that may be present to bind to the adsorbent. In one embodiment of the invention, more than one type of substrate with adsorbent thereon is contacted with the biological sample. For example, a sample may be applied to both a WCX and an IMAC chip. This technique can allow for even more definitive assessment of cancer status. After the incubation period, the substrate is washed to remove unbound material. Any suitable washing solutions can be used; preferably, aqueous solutions are employed.

[0080] An energy absorbing molecule then is applied to the substrate with the bound biomarkers. As noted, an energy absorbing molecule is a molecule that absorbs energy from an energy source such as a laser, thereby assisting in desorption of biomarkers from the substrate. Exemplary energy absorbing molecules include, as noted above, cinnamic acid derivatives, sinapinic acid and dihydroxybenzoic acid. Preferably sinapinic acid is used.

[0081] The biomarkers bound to the substrates are detected in a gas phase ion spectrometer such as a time-of-flight mass spectrometer. The biomarkers are ionized by an ionization source such as a laser, the generated ions are collected by an ion optic assembly, and then a mass analyzer disperses and analyzes the passing ions. The detector then translates information of the detected ions into mass-to-charge

ratios. Detection of a biomarker typically will involve detection of signal intensity. Thus, both the quantity and mass of the biomarker can be determined.

[0082] Data generated by desorption and detection of biomarkers can be analyzed with the use of a programmable digital computer. The computer program analyzes the data to indicate the number of markers detected, and optionally the strength of the signal and the determined molecular mass for each biomarker detected. Data analysis can include steps of determining signal strength of a biomarker and removing data deviating from a predetermined statistical distribution. For example, the observed peaks can be normalized, by calculating the height of each peak relative to some reference. The reference can be background noise generated by the instrument and chemicals such as the energy absorbing molecule which is set as zero in the scale.

[0083] The computer can transform the resulting data into various formats for display. The standard spectrum can be displayed, but in one useful format only the peak height and mass information are retained from the spectrum view, yielding a cleaner image and enabling biomarkers with nearly identical molecular weights to be more easily seen. In another useful format, two or more spectra are compared, conveniently highlighting unique biomarkers and biomarkers that are up- or down-regulated between samples. Using any of these formats, one can readily determine whether a particular biomarker is present in a sample.

[0084] Software used to analyze the data can include code that applies an algorithm to the analysis of the signal to determine whether the signal represents a peak in a signal that corresponds to a biomarker according to the present invention. The software also can subject the data regarding observed biomarker peaks to classification tree or ANN analysis, to determine whether a biomarker peak or combination of biomarker peaks is present that indicates lung cancer status. Analysis of the data may be "keyed" to a variety of parameters that are obtained either directly or indirectly from the mass spectrometric analysis of the sample. These parameters include, but are not limited to, the presence or absence of one or more peaks, the height of one or more peaks, the log of the height of one or more peaks, and other arithmetic manipulations of peak height data.

[0085] In another aspect, the present invention provides kits for aiding in the diagnosis of lung cancer status, which kits are used to detect biomarkers according to the invention. The kits screen for the presence of biomarkers and combinations of biomarkers that are differentially present in samples from normal subjects and subjects with lung cancer.

[0086] In one embodiment, the kit comprises a substrate having an adsorbent thereon, wherein the adsorbent is suitable for binding a biomarker according to the invention, and a washing solution or instructions for making a washing solution, in which the combination of the adsorbent and the washing solution allows detection of the biomarker using gas phase ion spectrometry, e.g., mass spectrometry. The kit may include more than type of adsorbent, each present on a different substrate.

[0087] In another embodiment, a kit of the invention may include a first substrate, comprising an adsorbent thereon, and a second substrate onto which the first substrate is positioned to form a probe, which can be inserted into a gas phase ion spectrometer, e.g., a mass spectrometer. In another embodiment, an inventive kit may comprise a single substrate that can be inserted into the spectrometer.

[0088] In a further embodiment, such a kit can comprise instructions for suitable operational parameters in the form of a label or separate insert. For example, the instructions may inform a consumer how to collect the sample or how to wash the probe. In yet another embodiment the kit can comprise one or more containers with biomarker samples, to be used as standard(s) for calibration.

[0089] In a preferred embodiment, the detection of biomarkers for diagnosis of lung cancer in a subject entails contacting a sample from a subject or patient, preferably a serum sample, with a substrate having an adsorbent thereon under conditions that allow binding between the biomarker and the adsorbent, and then detecting the biomarker bound to the adsorbent by gas phase ion spectrometry, preferably by Surface Enhanced Laser Desorption/Ionization (SELDI) mass spectrometry. The biomarkers are ionized by an ionization source such as a laser. The generated ions are collected by an ion optic assembly and accelerated toward an ion detector. Ions that strike the detector generate an electric potential that is digitized by a high speed time-array recording device that digitally captures the analog signal. Ciphergen's

ProteinChip® system employs an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) to accomplish this. The ADC integrates detector output at regularly spaced time intervals into time-dependent bins. The time intervals typically are one to four nanoseconds long. Furthermore, the time-of-flight spectrum ultimately analyzed typically does not represent the signal from a single pulse of ionizing energy against a sample, but rather the sum of signals from a number of pulses. This reduces noise and increases dynamic range. This time-of-flight data is then subject to data processing. In Ciphergen's ProteinChip® software, data processing typically includes TOF-to-M/Z transformation, baseline subtraction, high frequency noise filtering. Thus, both the quantity and mass of the biomarker can be determined.

[0090] The detection of the biomarkers can be enhanced by using certain selectivity conditions, *e.g.*, adsorbents or washing solutions. In one embodiment, the same or similar selectivity conditions that were used to discover the biomarkers are used in the method of detecting the biomarker in the sample. For example, immobilized metal affinity capture chips such as the Cu(II) IMAC3 and weak cationic exchange chips such as the WCX2 chips are preferred as the adsorbents for biomarker detection. However, other adsorbents can be used, as long as they have the binding characteristics suitable for binding the biomarkers.

[0091] More particularly, armed with the information regarding the biomarkers identified herein, various methods can be used to recognize patterns of doublets, triplets, and higher combinations of biomarkers according to the invention. These methods take raw data regarding which peaks are present and their intensity and provide a differential diagnosis of lung cancer versus normal for a sample.

[0092] Thus, the process can be divided into the learning phase and the classification phase. In the learning phase, a learning algorithm is applied to a data set that includes members of the different classes that are meant to be classified, for example, data from a plurality of samples diagnosed as cancer and data from a plurality of samples assigned a negative diagnosis. The methods used to analyze the data include, but are not limited to, artificial neural network, support vector machines, genetic algorithm and self-organizing maps and classification and regression tree analysis. These methods are described, for example, in WO 01/31579, May 3, 2001

(Barnhill *et al.*); WO 02/06829, January 24, 2002 (Hitt *et al.*) and WO 02/42733, May 30, 2002 (Paulse *et al.*). The learning algorithm produces a classifying algorithm. The classifier is keyed to elements of the data, such as particular markers and particular intensities of markers, usually in combination, that can classify an unknown sample into one of the two classes. The classifier is ultimately used for diagnostic testing.

[0093] Software, both freeware and proprietary software, is readily available to analyze such patterns in data, and to devise additional patterns with any predetermined criteria for success. Those biomarkers which by themselves are predictive of a differential diagnosis of lung cancer versus normal do not require pattern recognition software to analyze the data.

[0094] The following examples are offered by way of illustration, and are not limiting.

Example I. Fractionation of serum

Buffers:

1. U9 (9M urea, 2% CHAPS, 50mM Tris-HCl pH9)
2. U1 (1M urea, 0.22% CHAPS, 50mM Tris-HCl pH9)
3. wash buffer 1: 50mM Tris-HCl with 0.1% n-octyl β -D-Glucopyranoside (OGP) pH9
4. wash buffer 2: 100mM sodium phosphate with 0.1% OGP pH7
5. wash buffer 3: 100mM sodium acetate with 0.1% OGP pH5
6. wash buffer 4: 100mM sodium acetate with 0.1% OGP pH4
7. wash buffer 5: 50mM sodium citrate with 0.1% OGP pH3
8. wash buffer 6: 33.3% isopropanol / 16.7% acetonitrile / 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid in water.

[0095] Thirty microliters of U9 buffer were added to 20 μ L of serum in a tube and were mixed at 4°C for 20 minutes. Ion exchange resin (Q Ceramic HyperDF ion exchange resin, Biosepra SA, France) was washed 3 times with 5 bed volumes of 50mM Tris-HCl pH9 and stored in 50% suspension. To each well of a 96-well filter plate (96-well Silent Screen filter plate, Lonrodvne membrane, 0.45 micron pore,

Nalge Nunc International, USA), 125 μ L of ion exchange resin (50% suspension) was added on a Biomek 2000 Automation Workstation (Beckman Coulter, Fullerton, CA), washed 3 times with 150 μ L U1 buffer, and vacuum dried. Urea-treated serum was transferred to each well of ion exchange resin. The serum tube was rinsed with 50 μ L of U1 buffer, which was also transferred to the corresponding well in filter plate. The filter plate was mixed on a platform shaker at 4°C for 30 minutes. Flow-through fraction was collected in a 96-well plate by vacuum suction (Fraction 1). Then, 100 μ L of wash buffer 1 was added to each well of filter plate and mixed for 10 minutes at room temperature. Eluant was collected into the same 96-well plate (Fraction 1). Resins in the filter plate were subsequently washed two times each with 100 μ L wash buffers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Each eluant (total volume of 200 μ L) was collected in a 96-well plate (Fractions 2,3,4,5 and 6).

Example 2. SELDI analysis of fractionated serum

[0096] ProteinChip® Arrays were set up in 96-well bioprocessors. Buffer delivery and sample incubation were performed on a Biomek 2000 Automation Workstation. Each serum fraction was analyzed on IMAC3 (loaded with copper) and WCX2 ProteinChip® Arrays in duplicates. IMAC3 copper and WCX2 arrays (CIPHERGEN Biosystems Inc, Fremont, CA) were equilibrated two times with 150 μ L of binding buffer (100mM sodium phosphate + 0.5M NaCl pH7 for IMAC3, 100mM sodium acetate pH4 for WCX2). Each serum fraction was diluted in the corresponding binding buffer (1/5 dilution for IMAC3 and 1/10 dilution for WCX2) and 100 μ L was applied to each ProteinChip® array. Incubation was performed on a platform shaker at room temperature for 30 minutes. Each array was washed three times with 150 μ L of corresponding binding buffer and rinsed two times with water. ProteinChip® arrays were air-dried. Sinapinic acid matrix (prepared in 50% acetonitrile, 0.5% trifluoroacetic acid) was applied to each array. ProteinChip® arrays were read on a ProteinChip® PBSII Reader (CIPHERGEN Biosystems Inc.) A total of 253 laser shots were averaged for each array.

[0097] All publications and patent documents cited in this application are incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes to the same extent as if

each individual publication or patent document were so individually denoted. By their citation of various references in this document Applicants do not admit that any particular reference is "prior art" to their invention.

What we claim is:

1. A method for qualifying lung carcinoma status in a subject, comprised of analyzing a biological sample from said subject for a diagnostic level of a protein selected from either a first group consisting of

(i) IM-522, IM-273, IM-520, IM-519, IM-454, IM-507, IM-521, IM-148, IM-266, IM-537, IM-471, IM-510, IM-544, IM-474, IM-155, IM-157, IM-176, IM-445, IM-177, IM-440, IM-468, IM-438, IM-547, IM-359, IM-436, IM-106, IM-455, IM-444, IM-158, IM-265, IM-50, IM-159, IM-156, IM-439, IM-157, IM-508, IM-514, IM-478, IM-473, IM-360, IM-435, IM-150, IM-151, IM-110, IM-51, IM-163, IM-437, IM-546, IM-153, and IM-268,

or from a second group consisting of

(ii) WM-61, WM-447, WM-446, WM-133, WM-119, WM-278, WM-134, WM-363, WM-282, WM-362, WM-120, WM-290, WM-65, WM-277, WM-70, WM-369, WM-17, WM-473, WM-47, WM-203, WM-276, WM-279, WM-62, WM-366, WM-456, WM-428, WM-384, WM-287, WM-420, WM-292, WM-431, WM-455, WM-20, WM-340, WM-105, WM-389, WM-63, WM-354, WM-450, WM-466, WM-296, WM-343, WM-341, WM-339, WM-55, WM-66, WM-48, WM-38, WM-138, and WM-310,

wherein the biomarker is differentially present in samples of a subject with lung cancer and a normal subject that is free of lung cancer.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the protein is selected from either a first group consisting of

(i) IM-522, IM-273, IM-520, IM-519, IM-454, IM-507, IM-521, IM-148, IM-266, IM-537, IM-471, IM-510, IM-544, IM-474, and IM-155,

or from a second group consisting of

(ii) WM-61, WM-447, WM-446, WM-133, WM-119, WM-278, WM-134, WM-363, WM-282, WM-362, WM-120, WM-290, WM-65, WM-277, and WM-70.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the protein is selected from either a first group consisting of

(i) IM-522, IM-273, IM-520, IM-519, and IM-454,

or from a second group consisting

(ii) WM-61, WM-447, WM-446, WM-133, and WM-119.

4. The method according to claim 1, which uses a single biomarker selected from the group consisting of the WM-446 and WM-447.

5. A method for qualifying lung carcinoma risk in a subject, comprising
(A) providing a spectrum generated by mass spectroscopic analysis of a biological sample taken from the subject, and

(B) extracting data from the spectrum and subjecting the data to pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to at least one peak selected from either a first group consisting of

(i) IM-522, IM-273, IM-520, IM-519, IM-454, IM-507, IM-521, IM-148, IM-266, IM-537, IM-471, IM-510, IM-544, IM-474, IM-155, IM-157, IM-176, IM-445, IM-177, IM-440, IM-468, IM-438, IM-547, IM-359, IM-436, IM-106, IM-455, IM-444, IM-158, IM-265, IM-50, IM-159, IM-156, IM-439, IM-157, IM-508, IM-514, IM-478, IM-473, IM-360, IM-435, IM-150, IM-151, IM-110, IM-51, IM-163, IM-437, IM-546, IM-153, and IM-268,

or from a second group consisting of

(ii) WM-61, WM-447, WM-446, WM-133, WM-119, WM-278, WM-134, WM-363, WM-282, WM-362, WM-120, WM-290, WM-65, WM-277, WM-70, WM-369, WM-17, WM-473, WM-47, WM-203, WM-276, WM-279, WM-62, WM-366, WM-456, WM-428, WM-384, WM-287, WM-420, WM-292, WM-431, WM-455, WM-20, WM-340, WM-105, WM-389, WM-63, WM-354, WM-450, WM-466, WM-296, WM-343, WM-341, WM-339, WM-55, WM-66, WM-48, WM-38, WM-138, and WM-310.

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the pattern-recognition analysis is keyed to a pair of peaks selected either from a first group consisting of

(i) IM-266 and IM-474, IM-266 and IM-38, IM-266 and IM-454, IM-266 and IM-522, IM-266 and IM-544, IM-266 and IM-471, IM-474 and IM-151, IM-474 and IM-156, IM-474 and IM-544, IM-474 and IM-38, IM-522 and IM-507, IM-522 and IM-156, and IM-522 and IM-440;

or from a second group consisting of

(ii) WM-447 and WM-59, WM-447 and WM-19, WM-447 and WM-118, WM-447 and WM-473, WM-19 and WM-59, WM-19 and WM-473, WM-19 and WM-369, WM-61 and WM-154, WM-61 and WM-369, WM-118 and WM-59 and WM-282 and WM-127.

7. The method according to claim 5, wherein the pattern-recognition analysis is keyed to a pair of peaks selected from either a first group consisting of

(i) IM-266 and IM-474, IM-266 and IM-544, and IM-156 and IM-522;

or from a second group consisting of

(ii) WM-447 and WM-59, WM-447 and WM-19, and WM-19 and WM-59.

8. The method according to claim 5, wherein the pattern-recognition analysis is keyed to a triplet of peaks selected from

(i) IM-266, IM-454 and IM-474; and IM-266, IM-474 and IM-544;

or wherein the analysis is keyed to

(ii) WM-447, WM-19 and WM-473.

9. A kit for detecting and diagnosing lung carcinoma, comprising

(A) an adsorbent attached to a substrate that retains one or more of the biomarkers selected from either a first group consisting of

(i) IM-522, IM-273, IM-520, IM-519, IM-454, IM-507, IM-521, IM-148, IM-266, IM-537, IM-471, IM-510, IM-544, IM-474, IM-155, IM-157, IM-176, IM-445, IM-177, IM-440, IM-468, IM-438, IM-547, IM-359, IM-436, IM-106, IM-455, IM-444, IM-158, IM-265, IM-50, IM-159, IM-156, IM-439, IM-157, IM-508, IM-514, IM-478, IM-473, IM-360, IM-435, IM-150, IM-151, IM-110, IM-51, IM-163, IM-437, IM-546, IM-153, and IM-268,

or from a second group consisting of

(ii) WM-61, WM-447, WM-446, WM-133, WM-119, WM-278, WM-134, WM-363, WM-282, WM-362, WM-120, WM-290, WM-65, WM-277, WM-70, WM-369, WM-17, WM-473, WM-47, WM-203, WM-276, WM-279, WM-62, WM-366, WM-456, WM-428, WM-384, WM-287, WM-420, WM-292, WM-431, WM-455, WM-20, WM-340, WM-105, WM-389, WM-63, WM-354, WM-450, WM-466, WM-296, WM-343, WM-341, WM-339, WM-55, WM-66, WM-48, WM-38, WM-138, and WM-310, and

(B) instructions to detect the biomarker(s) by contacting a sample with the adsorbent and detecting the biomarker(s) retained by the adsorbent.

10. A kit according to claim 9, further comprising a washing solution or instructions for making a washing solution.

11. A kit according to claim 9, wherein the substrate is a SELDI probe that comprises either (i) functionalities that adsorb transition metal ions by chelation or (ii) functionalities that allow for cation exchange.

12. A method for qualifying lung adenocarcinoma status in a subject, comprised of analyzing a biological sample from said subject for a level of a protein selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-652, WM-61, WM-446, WM-290, WM-363, WM-133, WM-341, WM-285, WM-366, WM-282, WM-362, WM-310, WM-292, WM-120, WM-134, WM-276, WM-428, WM-277, WM-20, WM-119, WM-340, WM-48, WM-389, WM-450, WM-47, WM-343, WM-17, WM-583, WM-70, WM-706, WM-346, WM-466, WM-646, WM-384, WM-336, WM-294, WM-339, WM-473, WM-369, WM-38, WM-283, WM-685, WM-66, WM-55, WM-650, WM-307, WM-278, WM-342, and WM-429.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-652, WM-61, WM-446, WM-290, WM-363, WM-133, WM-341, WM-285, WM-366, WM-282, WM-362, WM-310, WM-292, and WM-120.

14. The method according to claim 12, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-652, WM-61, WM-446, WM-290.

15. A method for qualifying status of lung adenocarcinoma in a subject, comprising

(A) providing a spectrum generated by mass spectroscopic analysis of a biological sample taken from the subject, and

(B) extracting data from the spectrum and subjecting the data to pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to at least one peak selected from either a first group consisting of WM-447, WM-652, WM-61, WM-446, WM-290, WM-363, WM-133, WM-341, WM-285, WM-366, WM-282, WM-362, WM-310, WM-292, WM-120, WM-134, WM-276, WM-428, WM-277, WM-20, WM-119, WM-340, WM-48, WM-

389, WM-450, WM-47, WM-343, WM-17, WM-583, WM-70, WM-706, WM-346, WM-466, WM-646, WM-384, WM-336, WM-294, WM-339, WM-473, WM-369, WM-38, WM-283, WM-685, WM-66, WM-55, WM-650, WM-307, WM-278, WM-342, and WM-429.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-652, WM-61, WM-446, WM-290, WM-363, WM-133, WM-341, WM-285, WM-366, WM-282, WM-362, WM-310, WM-292, and WM-120.

17. The method according to claim 15, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-652, WM-61, WM-446, WM-290.

18. A kit for detecting and diagnosing lung adenocarcinoma, comprising
(A) an adsorbent attached to a substrate that retains one or more of biomarkers selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-652, WM-61, WM-446, WM-290, WM-363, WM-133, WM-341, WM-285, WM-366, WM-282, WM-362, WM-310, WM-292, WM-120, WM-134, WM-276, WM-428, WM-277, WM-20, WM-119, WM-340, WM-48, WM-389, WM-450, WM-47, WM-343, WM-17, WM-583, WM-70, WM-706, WM-346, WM-466, WM-646, WM-384, WM-336, WM-294, WM-339, WM-473, WM-369, WM-38, WM-283, WM-685, WM-66, WM-55, WM-650, WM-307, WM-278, WM-342, and WM-429, and

(B) instructions to detect the biomarker(s) by contacting a sample with the adsorbent and detecting the biomarker(s) retained by the adsorbent.

19. A kit according to claim 18, further comprising a washing solution or instructions for making a washing solution.

20. A kit according to claim 18, wherein the substrate is a SELDI probe that comprises functionalities that allow for cation exchange.

21. A method for qualifying squamous cell lung carcinoma status in a subject, comprised of analyzing a biological sample from said subject for a level of a protein selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-61, WM-277, WM-446, WM-133, WM-134, WM-363, WM-362, WM-276, WM-706, WM-203, WM-466, WM-366, WM-65, WM-70, WM-341, WM-429, WM-347, WM-17, WM-47, WM-431, WM-62, WM-473, WM-384, WM-438, WM-652, WM-282, WM-389, WM-290,

WM-278, WM-456, WM-673, WM-340, WM-55, WM-455, WM-645, WM-138, WM-420, WM-450, WM-369, WM-279, WM-342, WM-471, WM-674, WM-120, WM-20, WM-287, WM-83, WM-154, and WM-128.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-61, WM-277, WM-446, WM-133, WM-134, WM-363, WM-362, WM-276, WM-706, WM-203, WM-466, WM-366, WM-65, and WM-70.

23. The method according to claim 21, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-61, WM-277, WM-446, and WM-133.

24. A method for qualifying status of squamous cell lung carcinoma in a subject, comprising

(A) providing a spectrum generated by mass spectroscopic analysis of a biological sample taken from the subject, and

(B) extracting data from the spectrum and subjecting the data to pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to at least one peak selected from either a first group consisting of WM-447, WM-61, WM-277, WM-446, WM-133, WM-134, WM-363, WM-362, WM-276, WM-706, WM-203, WM-466, WM-366, WM-65, WM-70, WM-341, WM-429, WM-347, WM-17, WM-47, WM-431, WM-62, WM-473, WM-384, WM-438, WM-652, WM-282, WM-389, WM-290, WM-278, WM-456, WM-673, WM-340, WM-55, WM-455, WM-645, WM-138, WM-420, WM-450, WM-369, WM-279, WM-342, WM-471, WM-674, WM-120, WM-20, WM-287, WM-83, WM-154, and WM-128.

25. The method according to claim 24, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-61, WM-277, WM-446, WM-133, WM-134, WM-363, WM-362, WM-276, WM-706, WM-203, WM-466, WM-366, WM-65, and WM-70.

26. The method according to claim 24, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-61, WM-277, WM-446, and WM-133.

27. A kit for detecting and diagnosing squamous cell lung carcinoma, comprising

(A) an adsorbent attached to a substrate that retains one or more of the biomarkers selected from the group consisting of WM-447, WM-61, WM-277, WM-446, WM-133, WM-134, WM-363, WM-362, WM-276, WM-706, WM-203, WM-466, WM-366, WM-65, WM-70, WM-341, WM-429, WM-347, WM-17, WM-47, WM-431, WM-62, WM-473, WM-384, WM-438, WM-652, WM-282, WM-389, WM-290, WM-278, WM-456, WM-673, WM-340, WM-55, WM-455, WM-645, WM-138, WM-420, WM-450, WM-369, WM-279, WM-342, WM-471, WM-674, WM-120, WM-20, WM-287, WM-83, WM-154, and WM-128, and

(B) instructions to detect the biomarker(s) by contacting a sample with the adsorbent and detecting the biomarker(s) retained by the adsorbent.

28. A kit according to claim 27, further comprising a washing solution or instructions for making a washing solution.

29. A kit according to claim 27, wherein the substrate is a SELDI probe that comprises functionalities that allow for cation exchange.

30. A method for qualifying small cell lung carcinoma status in a subject, comprised of analyzing a biological sample from said subject for a level of a protein selected from the group consisting of WM-70, WM-706, WM-369, WM-447, WM-61, WM-652, WM-282, WM-446, WM-456, WM-134, WM-203, WM-646, WM-455, WM-65, WM-685, WM-473, WM-343, WM-466, WM-341, WM-340, WM-363, WM-339, WM-457, WM-86, WM-506, WM-72, WM-287, WM-82, WM-528, WM-85, WM-73, WM-138, WM-384, WM-83, WM-450, WM-310, WM-277, WM-79, WM-207, WM-278, WM-290, WM-366, WM-472, WM-420, WM-147, WM-55, WM-669, WM-357, WM-429, and WM-279.

31. The method according to claim 30, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-70, WM-706, WM-369, WM-447, WM-61, WM-652, WM-282, WM-446, WM-456, WM-134, WM-203, WM-646, WM-455, WM-65, and WM-685.

32. The method according to claim 30, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-70, WM-706, WM-369, WM-447, and WM-61.

33. A method for qualifying status of small cell lung carcinoma in a subject, comprising

(A) providing a spectrum generated by mass spectroscopic analysis of a biological sample taken from the subject, and

(B) extracting data from the spectrum and subjecting the data to pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to at least one peak selected from either a first group consisting of WM-70, WM-706, WM-369, WM-447, WM-61, WM-652, WM-282, WM-446, WM-456, WM-134, WM-203, WM-646, WM-455, WM-65, WM-685, WM-473, WM-343, WM-466, WM-341, WM-340, WM-363, WM-339, WM-457, WM-86, WM-506, WM-72, WM-287, WM-82, WM-528, WM-85, WM-73, WM-138, WM-384, WM-83, WM-450, WM-310, WM-277, WM-79, WM-207, WM-278, WM-290, WM-366, WM-472, WM-420, WM-147, WM-55, WM-669, WM-357, WM-429, and WM-279.

34. The method according to claim 33, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-70, WM-706, WM-369, WM-447, WM-61, WM-652, WM-282, WM-446, WM-456, WM-134, WM-203, WM-646, WM-455, WM-65, and WM-685.

35. The method according to claim 33, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-70, WM-706, WM-369, WM-447, and WM-61.

36. A kit for detecting and diagnosing small cell lung carcinoma, comprising

(A) an adsorbent attached to a substrate that retains one or more of the biomarkers selected from the group consisting of WM-70, WM-706, WM-369, WM-447, WM-61, WM-652, WM-282, WM-446, WM-456, WM-134, WM-203, WM-646, WM-455, WM-65, WM-685, WM-473, WM-343, WM-466, WM-341, WM-340, WM-363, WM-339, WM-457, WM-86, WM-506, WM-72, WM-287, WM-82, WM-528, WM-85, WM-73, WM-138, WM-384, WM-83, WM-450, WM-310, WM-277, WM-79, WM-207, WM-278, WM-290, WM-366, WM-472, WM-420, WM-147, WM-55, WM-669, WM-357, WM-429, and WM-279, and

(B) instructions to detect the biomarker(s) by contacting a sample with the adsorbent and detecting the biomarker(s) retained by the adsorbent.

37. A kit according to claim 36, further comprising a washing solution or instructions for making a washing solution.

38. A kit according to claim 36, wherein the substrate is a SELDI probe that comprises functionalities that allow for cation exchange.

39. A method for qualifying non-small cell lung carcinoma status in a subject, comprised of analyzing a biological sample from said subject for a level of a protein selected from the group consisting of WM-341, WM-342, WM-343, WM-48, WM-340, WM-346, WM-47, WM-339, WM-389, WM-669, WM-447, WM-652, WM-154, WM-587, WM-456, WM-450, WM-283, WM-207, WM-436, WM-384, WM-61, WM-167, WM-382, WM-285, WM-650, WM-203, WM-119, WM-282, WM-686, WM-383, WM-429, WM-11, WM-208, WM-451, WM-473, WM-220, WM-685, WM-338, WM-71, WM-266, WM-70, WM-545, WM-675, WM-446, WM-120, WM-267, WM-466, WM-347, WM-153, and WM-38.

40. The method according to claim 39, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-341, WM-342, WM-343, WM-48, WM-340, WM-346, WM-47, WM-339, WM-389, WM-669, WM-447, WM-652, WM-154, WM-587, and WM-456.

41. The method according to claim 39, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-341, WM-342, WM-343, WM-48, and WM-340.

42. A method for qualifying status of non-small cell lung carcinoma in a subject, comprising

(A) providing a spectrum generated by mass spectroscopic analysis of a biological sample taken from the subject, and

(B) extracting data from the spectrum and subjecting the data to pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to at least one peak selected from the group consisting of WM-341, WM-342, WM-343, WM-48, WM-340, WM-346, WM-47, WM-339, WM-389, WM-669, WM-447, WM-652, WM-154, WM-587, WM-456, WM-450, WM-283, WM-207, WM-436, WM-384, WM-61, WM-167, WM-382, WM-285, WM-650, WM-203, WM-119, WM-282, WM-686, WM-383, WM-429, WM-11, WM-208, WM-451, WM-473, WM-220, WM-685, WM-338, WM-71, WM-266, WM-70, WM-545, WM-675, WM-446, WM-120, WM-267, WM-466, WM-347, WM-153, and WM-38.

43. The method according to claim 42, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-341, WM-342, WM-343, WM-48, WM-340, WM-346, WM-47, WM-339, WM-389, WM-669, WM-447, WM-652, WM-154, WM-587, and WM-456.

44. The method according to claim 42, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-341, WM-342, WM-343, WM-48, and WM-340.

45. A kit for detecting and diagnosing non-small cell lung carcinoma, comprising

(A) an adsorbent attached to a substrate that retains one or more of the biomarkers WM-341, WM-342, WM-343, WM-48, WM-340, WM-346, WM-47, WM-339, WM-389, WM-669, WM-447, WM-652, WM-154, WM-587, WM-456, WM-450, WM-283, WM-207, WM-436, WM-384, WM-61, WM-167, WM-382, WM-285, WM-650, WM-203, WM-119, WM-282, WM-686, WM-383, WM-429, WM-11, WM-208, WM-451, WM-473, WM-220, WM-685, WM-338, WM-71, WM-266, WM-70, WM-545, WM-675, WM-446, WM-120, WM-267, WM-466, WM-347, WM-153, and WM-38, and

(B) instructions to detect the biomarker(s) by contacting a sample with the adsorbent and detecting the biomarker(s) retained by the adsorbent.

46. A kit according to claim 45, further comprising a washing solution or instructions for making a washing solution.

47. A kit according to claim 45, wherein the substrate is a SELDI probe that comprises functionalities that allow for cation exchange.

48. A method for qualifying large cell lung carcinoma status in a subject, comprised of analyzing a biological sample from said subject for a level of a protein selected from the group consisting of WM-16, WM-26, WM-499, WM-134, WM-647, WM-277, WM-310, WM-363, WM-446, WM-221, WM-648, WM-657, WM-290, WM-328, WM-447, WM-684, WM-183, WM-190, WM-686, WM-397, WM-466, WM-20, WM-17, WM-545, WM-47, WM-191, WM-147, WM-480, WM-590, WM-218, WM-285, WM-652, WM-651, WM-366, WM-403, WM-418, WM-430, WM-456, WM-714, WM-646, WM-109, WM-302, WM-587, WM-375, WM-131, WM-706, WM-398, WM-309, WM-55, and WM-488.

49. The method according to claim 48, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-16, WM-26, WM-499, WM-134, WM-647, WM-277, WM-310, WM-363, WM-446, WM-221, WM-648, WM-657, WM-290, WM-328, and WM-447.

50. The method according to claim 48, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-16, WM-26, WM-499, WM-134, and WM-647.

51. A method for qualifying status of large cell lung carcinoma in a subject, comprising

(A) providing a spectrum generated by mass spectroscopic analysis of a biological sample taken from the subject, and

(B) extracting data from the spectrum and subjecting the data to pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to at least one peak selected from the group consisting of WM-16, WM-26, WM-499, WM-134, WM-647, WM-277, WM-310, WM-363, WM-446, WM-221, WM-648, WM-657, WM-290, WM-328, WM-447, WM-684, WM-183, WM-190, WM-686, WM-397, WM-466, WM-20, WM-17, WM-545, WM-47, WM-191, WM-147, WM-480, WM-590, WM-218, WM-285, WM-652, WM-651, WM-366, WM-403, WM-418, WM-430, WM-456, WM-714, WM-646, WM-109, WM-302, WM-587, WM-375, WM-131, WM-706, WM-398, WM-309, WM-55, and WM-488.

52. The method according to claim 51, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-16, WM-26, WM-499, WM-134, WM-647, WM-277, WM-310, WM-363, WM-446, WM-221, WM-648, WM-657, WM-290, WM-328, and WM-447.

53. The method according to claim 51, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-16, WM-26, WM-499, WM-134, and WM-647.

54. A kit for detecting and diagnosing large cell lung carcinoma, comprising

(A) an adsorbent attached to a substrate that retains one or more of the biomarkers WM-16, WM-26, WM-499, WM-134, WM-647, WM-277, WM-310, WM-363, WM-446, WM-221, WM-648, WM-657, WM-290, WM-328, WM-447, WM-684, WM-183, WM-190, WM-686, WM-397, WM-466, WM-20, WM-17, WM-

545, WM-47, WM-191, WM-147, WM-480, WM-590, WM-218, WM-285, WM-652, WM-651, WM-366, WM-403, WM-418, WM-430, WM-456, WM-714, WM-646, WM-109, WM-302, WM-587, WM-375, WM-131, WM-706, WM-398, WM-309, WM-55, and WM-488, and

(B) instructions to detect the biomarker(s) by contacting a sample with the adsorbent and detecting the biomarker(s) retained by the adsorbent.

55. A kit according to claim 50, further comprising a washing solution or instructions for making a washing solution.

56. A kit according to claim 50, wherein the substrate is a SELDI probe that comprises functionalities that allow for cation exchange.

57. A method for distinguishing lung adenocarcinoma from squamous lung carcinoma in a subject, comprised of analyzing a biological sample from said subject for a level of a protein selected from the group consisting of WM-62, WM-415, WM-152, WM-385, WM-347, WM-134, WM-36, WM-108, WM-99, WM-151, WM-289, WM-363, WM-61, WM-117, WM-211, WM-362, WM-133, WM-414, WM-277, WM-141, WM-64, WM-135, WM-447, WM-383, WM-338, WM-63, WM-142, WM-446, WM-186, WM-111, WM-445, WM-455, WM-276, WM-444, WM-181, WM-35, WM-285, WM-456, WM-39, WM-82, WM-17, WM-203, WM-83, WM-412, WM-96, WM-74, WM-457, WM-431, WM-340, and WM-49.

58. The method according to claim 57, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-62, WM-415, WM-152, WM-385, WM-347, WM-134, WM-36, WM-108, WM-99, WM-151, WM-289, WM-363, WM-61, WM-117, and WM-211.

59. The method according to claim 57, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-62, WM-415, WM-152, WM-385, and WM-347.

60. A method for distinguishing lung adenocarcinoma from squamous lung carcinoma in a subject, comprising

(A) providing a spectrum generated by mass spectroscopic analysis of a biological sample taken from the subject, and

(B) extracting data from the spectrum and subjecting the data to pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to at least one peak selected from the group

consisting of WM-62, WM-415, WM-152, WM-385, WM-347, WM-134, WM-36, WM-108, WM-99, WM-151, WM-289, WM-363, WM-61, WM-117, WM-211, WM-362, WM-133, WM-414, WM-277, WM-141, WM-64, WM-135, WM-447, WM-383, WM-338, WM-63, WM-142, WM-446, WM-186, WM-111, WM-445, WM-455, WM-276, WM-444, WM-181, WM-35, WM-285, WM-456, WM-39, WM-82, WM-17, WM-203, WM-83, WM-412, WM-96, WM-74, WM-457, WM-431, WM-340, and WM-49.

61. The method according to claim 60, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-62, WM-415, WM-152, WM-385, WM-347, WM-134, WM-36, WM-108, WM-99, WM-151, WM-289, WM-363, WM-61, WM-117, and WM-211.

62. The method according to claim 60, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-62, WM-415, WM-152, WM-385, and WM-347.

63. A kit for distinguishing lung adenocarcinoma from squamous lung carcinoma, comprising

(A) an adsorbent attached to a substrate that retains one or more of the biomarkers WM-16, WM-26, WM-499, WM-134, WM-647, WM-277, WM-310, WM-363, WM-446, WM-221, WM-648, WM-657, WM-290, WM-328, WM-447, WM-684, WM-183, WM-190, WM-686, WM-397, WM-466, WM-20, WM-17, WM-545, WM-47, WM-191, WM-147, WM-480, WM-590, WM-218, WM-285, WM-652, WM-651, WM-366, WM-403, WM-418, WM-430, WM-456, WM-714, WM-646, WM-109, WM-302, WM-587, WM-375, WM-131, WM-706, WM-398, WM-309, WM-55, and WM-488, and

(B) instructions to detect the biomarker(s) by contacting a sample with the adsorbent and detecting the biomarker(s) retained by the adsorbent.

64. A kit according to claim 63, further comprising a washing solution or instructions for making a washing solution.

65. A kit according to claim 63, wherein the substrate is a SELDI probe that comprises functionalities that allow for cation exchange.

66. A method for distinguishing lung adenocarcinoma from small cell lung carcinoma in a subject, comprised of analyzing a biological sample from said subject

for a level of a protein selected from the group consisting of WM-457, WM-72, WM-369, WM-78, WM-79, WM-73, WM-64, WM-320, WM-419, WM-85, WM-82, WM-53, WM-412, WM-440, WM-455, WM-313, WM-456, WM-86, WM-70, WM-246, WM-360, WM-190, WM-418, WM-83, WM-257, WM-138, WM-47, WM-252, WM-282, WM-60, WM-68, WM-325, WM-402, WM-411, WM-405, WM-75, WM-417, WM-387, WM-26, WM-410, WM-420, WM-164, WM-67, WM-66, WM-391, WM-340, WM-428, WM-198, WM-312, and WM-152.

67. The method according to claim 66, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-457, WM-72, WM-369, WM-78, WM-79, WM-73, WM-64, WM-320, WM-419, WM-85, WM-82, WM-53, WM-412, WM-440, and WM-455.

68. The method according to claim 66, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-457, WM-72, WM-369, WM-78, and WM-79.

69. A method for distinguishing lung adenocarcinoma from small cell lung carcinoma in a subject, comprising

(A) providing a spectrum generated by mass spectroscopic analysis of a biological sample taken from the subject, and

(B) extracting data from the spectrum and subjecting the data to pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to at least one peak selected from either a first group consisting of WM-457, WM-72, WM-369, WM-78, WM-79, WM-73, WM-64, WM-320, WM-419, WM-85, WM-82, WM-53, WM-412, WM-440, WM-455, WM-313, WM-456, WM-86, WM-70, WM-246, WM-360, WM-190, WM-418, WM-83, WM-257, WM-138, WM-47, WM-252, WM-282, WM-60, WM-68, WM-325, WM-402, WM-411, WM-405, WM-75, WM-417, WM-387, WM-26, WM-410, WM-420, WM-164, WM-67, WM-66, WM-391, WM-340, WM-428, WM-198, WM-312, and WM-152.

70. The method according to claim 69, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-457, WM-72, WM-369, WM-78, WM-79, WM-73, WM-64, WM-320, WM-419, WM-85, WM-82, WM-53, WM-412, WM-440, and WM-455.

71. The method according to claim 69, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-457, WM-72, WM-369, WM-78, WM-79.

72. A kit for distinguishing lung adenocarcinoma from small cell lung carcinoma, comprising

(A) an adsorbent attached to a substrate that retains one or more of the biomarkers WM-276, WM-277, WM-362, WM-257, WM-363, WM-347, WM-53, WM-254, WM-17, WM-252, WM-431, WM-513, WM-446, WM-355, WM-447, WM-133, WM-245, WM-52, WM-96, WM-238, WM-243, WM-138, WM-62, WM-580, WM-134, WM-240, WM-256, WM-203, WM-111, WM-95, WM-247, WM-157, WM-242, WM-556, WM-63, WM-239, WM-234, WM-274, WM-370, WM-301, WM-449, WM-74, WM-261, WM-467, WM-237, WM-262, WM-295, WM-288, WM-384, and WM-37, and

(B) instructions to detect the biomarker(s) by contacting a sample with the adsorbent and detecting the biomarker(s) retained by the adsorbent.

73. A kit according to claim 72, further comprising a washing solution or instructions for making a washing solution.

74. A kit according to claim 72, wherein the substrate is a SELDI probe that comprises functionalities that allow for cation exchange.

75. A method for distinguishing squamous cell lung carcinoma from small cell lung carcinoma in a subject, comprised of analyzing a biological sample from said subject for a level of a protein selected from the group consisting of WM-276, WM-277, WM-362, WM-257, WM-363, WM-347, WM-53, WM-254, WM-17, WM-252, WM-431, WM-513, WM-446, WM-355, WM-447, WM-133, WM-245, WM-52, WM-96, WM-238, WM-243, WM-138, WM-62, WM-580, WM-134, WM-240, WM-256, WM-203, WM-111, WM-95, WM-247, WM-157, WM-242, WM-556, WM-63, WM-239, WM-234, WM-274, WM-370, WM-301, WM-449, WM-74, WM-261, WM-467, WM-237, WM-262, WM-295, WM-288, WM-384, and WM-37.

76. The method according to claim 75, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-276, WM-277, WM-362, WM-257, WM-363, WM-347, WM-53, WM-254, WM-17, WM-252, WM-431, WM-513, WM-446, WM-355, and WM-447.

77. The method according to claim 75, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-276, WM-277, WM-362, WM-257, and WM-363.

78. A method for distinguishing squamous cell lung carcinoma from small cell lung carcinoma in a subject, comprising

(A) providing a spectrum generated by mass spectroscopic analysis of a biological sample taken from the subject, and

(B) extracting data from the spectrum and subjecting the data to pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to at least one peak selected from either a first group consisting of WM-276, WM-277, WM-362, WM-257, WM-363, WM-347, WM-53, WM-254, WM-17, WM-252, WM-431, WM-513, WM-446, WM-355, WM-447, WM-133, WM-245, WM-52, WM-96, WM-238, WM-243, WM-138, WM-62, WM-580, WM-134, WM-240, WM-256, WM-203, WM-111, WM-95, WM-247, WM-157, WM-242, WM-556, WM-63, WM-239, WM-234, WM-274, WM-370, WM-301, WM-449, WM-74, WM-261, WM-467, WM-237, WM-262, WM-295, WM-288, WM-384, and WM-37.

79. The method according to claim 78, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-276, WM-277, WM-362, WM-257, WM-363, WM-347, WM-53, WM-254, WM-17, WM-252, WM-431, WM-513, WM-446, WM-355, and WM-447.

80. The method according to claim 78, wherein the protein is selected from the group consisting of WM-276, WM-277, WM-362, WM-257, and WM-363.

81. A kit for distinguishing squamous cell lung carcinoma from small cell lung carcinoma, comprising

(A) an adsorbent attached to a substrate that retains one or more of the biomarkers WM-276, WM-277, WM-362, WM-257, WM-363, WM-347, WM-53, WM-254, WM-17, WM-252, WM-431, WM-513, WM-446, WM-355, WM-447, WM-133, WM-245, WM-52, WM-96, WM-238, WM-243, WM-138, WM-62, WM-580, WM-134, WM-240, WM-256, WM-203, WM-111, WM-95, WM-247, WM-157, WM-242, WM-556, WM-63, WM-239, WM-234, WM-274, WM-370, WM-301, WM-449, WM-74, WM-261, WM-467, WM-237, WM-262, WM-295, WM-288, WM-384, and WM-37, and

(B) instructions to detect the biomarker(s) by contacting a sample with the adsorbent and detecting the biomarker(s) retained by the adsorbent.

82. A kit according to claim 81, further comprising a washing solution or instructions for making a washing solution.

83. A kit according to claim 81, wherein the substrate is a SELDI probe that comprises functionalities that allow for cation exchange.

84. Software for qualifying lung carcinoma status in a subject, comprising an algorithm for analyzing data extracted from a spectrum generated by mass spectroscopic analysis of a biological sample taken from the subject, wherein said data relates to one or more biomarkers selected from either a first group consisting of

(i) IM-522, IM-273, IM-520, IM-519, IM-454, IM-507, IM-521, IM-148, IM-266, IM-537, IM-471, IM-510, IM-544, IM-474, IM-155, IM-157, IM-176, IM-445, IM-177, IM-440, IM-468, IM-438, IM-547, IM-359, IM-436, IM-106, IM-455, IM-444, IM-158, IM-265, IM-50, IM-159, IM-156, IM-439, IM-157, IM-508, IM-514, IM-478, IM-473, IM-360, IM-435, IM-150, IM-151, IM-110, IM-51, IM-163, IM-437, IM-546, IM-153, and IM-268,

or from a second group consisting of

(ii) WM-61, WM-447, WM-446, WM-133, WM-119, WM-278, WM-134, WM-363, WM-282, WM-362, WM-120, WM-290, WM-65, WM-277, WM-70, WM-369, WM-17, WM-473, WM-47, WM-203, WM-276, WM-279, WM-62, WM-366, WM-456, WM-428, WM-384, WM-287, WM-420, WM-292, WM-431, WM-455, WM-20, WM-340, WM-105, WM-389, WM-63, WM-354, WM-450, WM-466, WM-296, WM-343, WM-341, WM-339, WM-55, WM-66, WM-48, WM-38, WM-138, and WM-310.

85. Software according to claim 84, wherein said algorithm carries out a pattern-recognition analysis that is keyed to data relating to at least one of the biomarkers.

86. Software according to claim 85, wherein said algorithm comprises classification tree analysis that is keyed to data relating to at least one of the biomarkers.

87. Software according to claim 85, wherein said algorithm comprises artificial neural network analysis that is keyed to data relating to at least one of the biomarkers.

88. A method for qualifying lung carcinoma status in a subject, comprised of analyzing a biological sample from said subject for a diagnostic level of a biomarker that is serum amyloid A protein or a fragment thereof.

89. A method according to claim 88, wherein said serum biomarker has an apparent molecular weight of about 2803, 3168, 3277, 3552, 3897, 4300, 4490, 4655, 5927, 6874, 7776, 7941, 8152, 8952, 9233, 10300, 10866, or 10851 Daltons.

90. A method according to claim 89, wherein said serum biomarker has an apparent molecular weight of about 3168, 3277, 3552, 3897, 4300, 4490, 4655, 7776, 7941, 8152, 8952, or 10851 Daltons:

91. A method according to claim 88, wherein said serum biomarker has an apparent molecular weight of about 11.5 to 11.7 kD.

92. A method according to claim 88, for qualifying risk of lung adenocarcinoma.

93. A method according to claim 88, for qualifying risk of squamous cell lung carcinoma.

94. A method according to claim 88, for qualifying risk of small cell lung carcinoma.

95. A method according to claim 88, for qualifying risk of non-small cell lung carcinoma.

96. A method according to claim 88, for qualifying risk of large cell lung carcinoma.

97. A kit for detecting and diagnosing lung carcinoma, comprising
(A) an adsorbent attached to a substrate that retains one or more of the biomarkers that are serum amyloid A protein or a fragment thereof.

and

(B) instructions to detect the biomarker(s) by contacting a sample with the adsorbent and detecting the biomarker(s) retained by the adsorbent.

98. A kit according to claim 97, wherein said serum biomarker has an apparent molecular weight of about 2803, 3168, 3277, 3552, 3897, 4300, 4490, 4655, 5927, 6874, 7776, 7941, 8152, 8952, 9233, 10300, 10866, or 10851 Daltons.

99. A kit according to claim 98, wherein said serum biomarker has an apparent molecular weight of about 3168, 3277, 3552, 3897, 4300, 4490, 4655, 7776, 7941, 8152, 8952, or 10851 Daltons.

100. A kit according to claim 97, wherein said serum biomarker has an apparent molecular weight of about 11.5 to 11.7 kD.

101. A kit according to claim 97, further comprising a washing solution or instructions for making a washing solution.

102. A kit according to claim 97, wherein the substrate is a SELDI probe.

FIGURE 1A

MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION
IM-1	2011	A	IM-37	3893	A	IM-72	54026	A	IM-109	2882	B	IM-110	2967	B
IM-2	2030	A	IM-38	3960	A	IM-73	60170	A	IM-111	2977	B	IM-112	2994	B
IM-3	2069	A	IM-39	3972	A	IM-75	74372	A	IM-113	3031	B	IM-114	3048	B
IM-4	2128	A	IM-40	3984	A	IM-76	75545	A	IM-115	3148	B	IM-116	3166	B
IM-5	2146	A	IM-41	4066	A	IM-77	77543	A	IM-117	3283	B	IM-118	3308	B
IM-6	2186	A	IM-42	4178	A	IM-78	79507	A	IM-119	3332	B	IM-120	3432	B
IM-7	2232	A	IM-43	4287	A	IM-79	89854	A	IM-121	3450	B	IM-122	3561	B
IM-8	2277	A	IM-44	4297	A	IM-80	101831	A	IM-123	3615	B	IM-124	3714	B
IM-9	2295	A	IM-45	4309	A	IM-81	104301	A	IM-125	3730	B	IM-126	3834	B
IM-10	2318	A	IM-46	4484	A	IM-82	125160	A	IM-127	3899	B	IM-128	3969	B
IM-11	2411	A	IM-47	4649	A	IM-83	132976	A	IM-129	3986	B	IM-130	3997	B
IM-12	2434	A	IM-48	4798	A	IM-84	149099	A	IM-131	4013	B	IM-132	4181	B
IM-13	2467	A	IM-49	5104	A	IM-85	2016	B	IM-133	4297	B	IM-134	4311	B
IM-14	2482	A	IM-50	5918	A	IM-86	2029	B	IM-135	4465	B	IM-136	4484	B
IM-15	2498	A	IM-51	6122	A	IM-87	2144	B	IM-137	4579	B	IM-138	4608	B
IM-16	2565	A	IM-52	6192	A	IM-88	2130	B	IM-139	4669	B	IM-140	4747	B
IM-17	2574	A	IM-53	6452	A	IM-89	2168	B	IM-141	4862	B	IM-142	4891	B
IM-18	2586	A	IM-54	6660	A	IM-90	2184	B	IM-143	5033	B	IM-144	5077	B
IM-19	2605	A	IM-55	7766	A	IM-91	2200	B						
IM-20	2722	A	IM-56	8145	A	IM-92	2284	B						
IM-21	2746	A	IM-57	8954	A	IM-93	2299	B						
IM-22	2788	A	IM-58	9312	A	IM-94	2314	B						
IM-23	2855	A	IM-59	9449	A	IM-95	2414	B						
IM-24	2871	A	IM-60	10272	A	IM-96	2428	B						
IM-25	2984	A	IM-61	11663	A	IM-97	2451	B						
IM-26	3030	A	IM-62	13376	A	IM-98	2466	B						
IM-27	3144	A	IM-63	14698	A	IM-99	2483	B						
IM-28	3243	A	IM-64	15190	A	IM-100	2565	B						
IM-29	3273	A	IM-65	66758	A	IM-101	2583	B						
IM-30	3290	A	IM-66	15951	A	IM-102	2597	B						
IM-31	3369	A	IM-67	15172	A	IM-103	2697	B						
IM-32	3445	A	IM-68	15925	A	IM-104	2715	B						
IM-33	3483	A	IM-69	23436	A	IM-105	2740	B						
IM-34	3676	A	IM-70	39794	A	IM-106	2752	B						
IM-35	3779	A	IM-71	44166	A	IM-107	2767	B						
IM-36	3793	A		46890	A	IM-108	2865	B						

FIGURE 1B

MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION
IM-145	5099	B	IM-181	16018	B	IM-217	2130	C	IM-253	3733	C	IM-288	83848	C
IM-146	5143	B	IM-182	17346	B	IM-218	2145	C	IM-254	3833	C	IM-287	78892	C
IM-147	5158	B	IM-183	18311	B	IM-219	2167	C	IM-255	3900	C	IM-286	66294	C
IM-148	5272	B	IM-184	22586	B	IM-220	2182	C	IM-256	4010	C	IM-285	60882	C
IM-149	5306	B	IM-185	23422	B	IM-221	2199	C	IM-257	4145	C	IM-284	55898	C
IM-150	5349	B	IM-186	27969	B	IM-222	2211	C	IM-258	4187	C	IM-283	50625	C
IM-151	5364	B	IM-187	33283	B	IM-223	2230	C	IM-259	4299	C	IM-282	47307	C
IM-152	5421	B	IM-188	39808	B	IM-224	2250	C	IM-260	4466	C	IM-281	44460	C
IM-153	5554	B	IM-189	43110	B	IM-225	2280	C	IM-261	4582	C	IM-280	39770	C
IM-154	5711	B	IM-190	44454	B	IM-226	2297	C	IM-262	4813	C	IM-279	33296	C
IM-155	5876	B	IM-191	47215	B	IM-227	2317	C	IM-263	4876	C	IM-278	28001	C
IM-156	5916	B	IM-192	53784	B	IM-228	2412	C	IM-264	5032	C	IM-277	22321	C
IM-157	5931	B	IM-193	55952	B	IM-229	2428	C	IM-265	5365	C	IM-276	15939	C
IM-158	5988	B	IM-194	60573	B	IM-230	2468	C	IM-266	5932	C	IM-275	15114	C
IM-159	6137	B	IM-195	66346	B	IM-231	2481	C	IM-267	7767	C	IM-274	14041	C
IM-160	6200	B	IM-196	73387	B	IM-232	2498	C	IM-268	7973	C	IM-273	11705	C
IM-161	6443	B	IM-197	79203	B	IM-233	2567	C	IM-269	8143	C	IM-272	9293	C
IM-162	6644	B	IM-198	89302	B	IM-234	2585	C	IM-270	9187	C	IM-271	9187	C
IM-163	6958	B	IM-199	94226	B	IM-235	2599	C	IM-271	9187	C	IM-272	9293	C
IM-164	7481	B	IM-200	99358	B	IM-236	2698	C	IM-272	9293	C	IM-273	11705	C
IM-165	7568	B	IM-201	102096	B	IM-237	2715	C	IM-273	11705	C	IM-274	14041	C
IM-166	7765	B	IM-202	107199	B	IM-238	2745	C	IM-274	14041	C	IM-275	15114	C
IM-167	7955	B	IM-203	116936	B	IM-239	2766	C	IM-275	15114	C	IM-276	15939	C
IM-168	8144	B	IM-204	119487	B	IM-240	2867	C	IM-276	15939	C	IM-277	22321	C
IM-169	8698	B	IM-205	122103	B	IM-241	2885	C	IM-277	22321	C	IM-278	28001	C
IM-170	8821	B	IM-206	125431	B	IM-242	2998	C	IM-278	28001	C	IM-279	33296	C
IM-171	8944	B	IM-207	132052	B	IM-243	3052	C	IM-279	33296	C	IM-280	39770	C
IM-172	9138	B	IM-208	138518	B	IM-244	3096	C	IM-280	39770	C	IM-281	44460	C
IM-173	9298	B	IM-209	145147	B	IM-245	3151	C	IM-281	44460	C	IM-282	47307	C
IM-174	9390	B	IM-210	157502	B	IM-246	3167	C	IM-282	47307	C	IM-283	50625	C
IM-175	9516	B	IM-211	168579	B	IM-247	3286	C	IM-283	50625	C	IM-284	55898	C
IM-176	11711	B	IM-212	173391	B	IM-248	3303	C	IM-284	55898	C	IM-285	60882	C
IM-177	11914	B	IM-213	2011	C	IM-249	3335	C	IM-285	60882	C	IM-286	66294	C
IM-178	14033	B	IM-214	2030	C	IM-250	3448	C	IM-286	66294	C	IM-287	78892	C
IM-179	15110	B	IM-215	2050	C	IM-251	3619	C	IM-287	78892	C	IM-288	83848	C
IM-180	15838	B	IM-216	2096	C	IM-252	3709	C	IM-288	83848	C			

MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION
IM-289	89081	C	IM-325	2565	D	IM-361	13857	D	IM-397	2082	E	IM-401	2187	E
IM-290	94147	C	IM-326	2582	D	IM-362	14056	D	IM-398	2128	E	IM-402	2206	E
IM-291	99324	C	IM-327	2597	D	IM-363	15108	D	IM-399	2148	E	IM-403	2232	E
IM-292	107163	C	IM-328	2716	D	IM-364	15844	D	IM-400	2170	E	IM-404	2250	E
IM-293	110350	C	IM-329	2747	D	IM-365	22243	D	IM-401	2187	E	IM-405	2279	E
IM-294	113339	C	IM-330	2767	D	IM-366	25465	D	IM-402	2206	E	IM-406	2296	E
IM-295	116291	C	IM-331	2866	D	IM-367	28022	D	IM-403	2232	E	IM-407	2314	E
IM-296	122769	C	IM-332	2882	D	IM-368	33272	D	IM-404	2250	E	IM-408	2354	E
IM-297	131908	C	IM-333	2994	D	IM-369	40149	D	IM-405	2279	E	IM-409	2394	E
IM-298	145248	C	IM-334	3032	D	IM-370	43113	D	IM-406	2296	E	IM-410	2413	E
IM-299	159252	C	IM-335	3050	D	IM-371	44219	D	IM-407	2314	E	IM-411	2436	E
IM-300	165164	C	IM-336	3148	D	IM-372	47196	D	IM-408	2354	E	IM-412	2457	E
IM-301	174928	C	IM-337	3164	D	IM-373	51062	D	IM-409	2394	E	IM-413	2466	E
IM-302	196003	C	IM-338	3278	D	IM-374	56082	D	IM-410	2413	E	IM-414	2499	E
IM-303	2007	D	IM-339	3334	D	IM-375	58239	D	IM-411	2436	E	IM-415	2566	E
IM-304	2016	D	IM-340	3385	D	IM-376	60285	D	IM-412	2457	E	IM-416	2583	E
IM-305	2030	D	IM-341	3432	D	IM-377	66148	D	IM-413	2466	E	IM-417	2612	E
IM-306	2052	D	IM-342	3451	D	IM-378	73688	D	IM-414	2499	E	IM-418	2662	E
IM-307	2099	D	IM-343	3617	D	IM-379	77433	D	IM-415	2566	E	IM-419	2723	E
IM-308	2130	D	IM-344	3701	D	IM-380	79986	D	IM-416	2583	E	IM-420	2738	E
IM-309	2144	D	IM-345	3725	D	IM-381	80844	D	IM-417	2612	E	IM-421	2750	E
IM-310	2154	D	IM-346	3833	D	IM-382	88962	D	IM-418	2662	E	IM-422	2849	E
IM-311	2166	D	IM-347	3899	D	IM-383	94399	D	IM-419	2723	E	IM-423	2867	E
IM-312	2184	D	IM-348	4008	D	IM-384	99419	D	IM-420	2738	E	IM-424	3036	E
IM-313	2204	D	IM-349	4157	D	IM-385	108395	D	IM-421	2750	E	IM-425	3147	E
IM-314	2231	D	IM-350	4297	D	IM-386	116433	D	IM-422	2849	E	IM-426	3281	E
IM-315	2252	D	IM-351	4580	D	IM-387	123337	D	IM-423	2867	E	IM-427	3319	E
IM-316	2275	D	IM-352	4805	D	IM-388	131977	D	IM-424	3036	E	IM-428	3445	E
IM-317	2299	D	IM-353	6946	D	IM-389	145658	D	IM-425	3147	E	IM-429	3693	E
IM-318	2316	D	IM-354	7053	D	IM-390	152603	D	IM-426	3281	E	IM-430	3731	E
IM-319	2412	D	IM-355	7767	D	IM-391	159524	D	IM-427	3319	E	IM-431	3818	E
IM-320	2435	D	IM-356	7954	D	IM-392	196072	D	IM-428	3445	E	IM-432	3885	E
IM-321	2466	D	IM-357	8139	D	IM-393	2010	E	IM-429	3693	E			
IM-322	2480	D	IM-358	9292	D	IM-394	2029	E	IM-430	3731	E			
IM-323	2499	D	IM-359	11671	D	IM-395	2050	E	IM-431	3818	E			
IM-324	2518	D	IM-360	13727	D	IM-396	2068	E	IM-432	3885	E			

FIGURE 1D

MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION	MARKER ID	MW	FRACTION
IM-433	4136	E	IM-469	86211	E	IM-505	4174	F	IM-541	95033	F	IM-541	95033	F
IM-434	4169	E	IM-470	89407	E	IM-506	4362	F	IM-542	100310	F	IM-542	100310	F
IM-435	4257	E	IM-471	100270	E	IM-507	4473	F	IM-543	116889	F	IM-543	116889	F
IM-436	4277	E	IM-472	109638	E	IM-508	4631	F	IM-544	132711	F	IM-544	132711	F
IM-437	4355	E	IM-473	117132	E	IM-509	4822	F	IM-545	147276	F	IM-545	147276	F
IM-438	4369	E	IM-474	132843	E	IM-510	5862	F	IM-546	160768	F	IM-546	160768	F
IM-439	4470	E	IM-475	147160	E	IM-511	6192	F						
IM-440	4486	E	IM-476	152199	E	IM-512	6941	F						
IM-441	4541	E	IM-477	166461	E	IM-513	7626	F						
IM-442	4634	E	IM-478	176635	E	IM-514	7772	F						
IM-443	4841	E	IM-479	2011	F	IM-515	7957	F						
IM-444	5862	E	IM-480	2030	F	IM-516	8150	F						
IM-445	5911	E	IM-481	2128	F	IM-517	8954	F						
IM-446	6649	E	IM-482	2149	F	IM-518	9300	F						
IM-447	6952	E	IM-483	2186	F	IM-519	11545	F						
IM-448	7769	E	IM-484	2207	F	IM-520	11717	F						
IM-449	8148	E	IM-485	2279	F	IM-521	13887	F						
IM-450	8260	E	IM-486	2299	F	IM-522	14073	F						
IM-451	8785	E	IM-487	2319	F	IM-523	15196	F						
IM-452	9301	E	IM-488	2412	F	IM-524	15903	F						
IM-453	10071	E	IM-489	2434	F	IM-525	22460	F						
IM-454	11721	E	IM-490	2467	F	IM-526	23135	F						
IM-455	13910	E	IM-491	2485	F	IM-527	28135	F						
IM-456	15919	E	IM-492	2582	F	IM-528	33577	F						
IM-457	22422	E	IM-493	2605	F	IM-529	39813	F						
IM-458	28233	E	IM-494	2697	F	IM-530	42344	F						
IM-459	33490	E	IM-495	2751	F	IM-531	43274	F						
IM-460	43121	E	IM-496	2865	F	IM-532	44345	F						
IM-461	44558	E	IM-497	3036	F	IM-533	51007	F						
IM-462	46694	E	IM-498	3151	F	IM-534	56318	F						
IM-463	50954	E	IM-499	3372	F	IM-535	60079	F						
IM-464	54478	E	IM-500	3440	F	IM-536	66690	F						
IM-465	60041	E	IM-501	3488	F	IM-537	75122	F						
IM-466	66652	E	IM-502	3717	F	IM-538	78429	F						
IM-467	75580	E	IM-503	3890	F	IM-539	81249	F						
IM-468	79463	E	IM-504	4155	F	IM-540	89384	F						

FIGURE 2

RANK	MW	MARKER ID	RANK	MW	MARKER ID
1	14073	IM-522	39	117132	IM-473
2	11705	IM-273	40	13727	IM-360
3	11717	IM-520	41	4257	IM-435
4	11545	IM-519	42	5349	IM-150
5	11721	IM-454	43	5364	IM-151
6	4473	IM-507	44	2967	IM-110
7	13887	IM-521	45	6122	IM-51
8	5272	IM-148	46	6958	IM-163
9	5365	IM-266	47	4355	IM-437
10	75122	IM-537	48	160768	IM-546
11	100270	IM-471	49	5554	IM-153
12	5862	IM-510	50	7767	IM-268
13	132711	IM-544			
14	132843	IM-474			
15	5876	IM-155			
16	5932	IM-157			
17	11711	IM-176			
18	5911	IM-445			
19	11914	IM-177			
20	4486	IM-440			
21	79463	IM-468			
22	4369	IM-438			
23	100310	IM-542			
24	11671	IM-359			
25	4277	IM-436			
26	2752	IM-106			
27	13910	IM-455			
28	5862	IM-444			
29	5988	IM-158			
30	5347	IM-265			
31	5918	IM-50			
32	6137	IM-159			
33	5916	IM-156			
34	4470	IM-439			
35	5931	IM-157			
36	4631	IM-508			
37	7772	IM-514			
38	176635	IM-478			

Figure 3A

[illegible]

Figure 3c

WM-102	B	2723	2725	2727	2729	2731	2733	2735	2737	2739	2741	2743	2745	2747	2749	2751	2753	2755	2757	2759	2761	2763	2765	2767	2769	2771	2773	2775	2777	2779	2781	2783	2785	2787	2789	2791	2793	2795	2797	2799	2801	2803	2805	2807	2809	2811	2813	2815	2817	2819	2821	2823	2825	2827	2829	2831	2833	2835	2837	2839	2841	2843	2845	2847	2849	2851	2853	2855	2857	2859	2861	2863	2865	2867	2869	2871	2873	2875	2877	2879	2881	2883	2885	2887	2889	2891	2893	2895	2897	2899	2901	2903	2905	2907	2909	2911	2913	2915	2917	2919	2921	2923	2925	2927	2929	2931	2933	2935	2937	2939	2941	2943	2945	2947	2949	2951	2953	2955	2957	2959	2961	2963	2965	2967	2969	2971	2973	2975	2977	2979	2981	2983	2985	2987	2989	2991	2993	2995	2997	2999	3001	3003	3005	3007	3009	3011	3013	3015	3017	3019	3021	3023	3025	3027	3029	3031	3033	3035	3037	3039	3041	3043	3045	3047	3049	3051	3053	3055	3057	3059	3061	3063	3065	3067	3069	3071	3073	3075	3077	3079	3081	3083	3085	3087	3089	3091	3093	3095	3097	3099	3101	3103	3105	3107	3109	3111	3113	3115	3117	3119	3121	3123	3125	3127	3129	3131	3133	3135	3137	3139	3141	3143	3145	3147	3149	3151	3153	3155	3157	3159	3161	3163	3165	3167	3169	3171	3173	3175	3177	3179	3181	3183	3185	3187	3189	3191	3193	3195	3197	3199	3201	3203	3205	3207	3209	3211	3213	3215	3217	3219	3221	3223	3225	3227	3229	3231	3233	3235	3237	3239	3241	3243	3245	3247	3249	3251	3253	3255	3257	3259	3261	3263	3265	3267	3269	3271	3273	3275	3277	3279	3281	3283	3285	3287	3289	3291	3293	3295	3297	3299	3301	3303	3305	3307	3309	3311	3313	3315	3317	3319	3321	3323	3325	3327	3329	3331	3333	3335	3337	3339	3341	3343	3345	3347	3349	3351	3353	3355	3357	3359	3361	3363	3365	3367	3369	3371	3373	3375	3377	3379	3381	3383	3385	3387	3389	3391	3393	3395	3397	3399	3401	3403	3405	3407	3409	3411	3413	3415	3417	3419	3421	3423	3425	3427	3429	3431	3433	3435	3437	3439	3441	3443	3445	3447	3449	3451	3453	3455	3457	3459	3461	3463	3465	3467	3469	3471	3473	3475	3477	3479	3481	3483	3485	3487	3489	3491	3493	3495	3497	3499	3501	3503	3505	3507	3509	3511	3513	3515	3517	3519	3521	3523	3525	3527	3529	3531	3533	3535	3537	3539	3541	3543	3545	3547	3549	3551	3553	3555	3557	3559	3561	3563	3565	3567	3569	3571	3573	3575	3577	3579	3581	3583	3585	3587	3589	3591	3593	3595	3597	3599	3601	3603	3605	3607	3609	3611	3613	3615	3617	3619	3621	3623	3625	3627	3629	3631	3633	3635	3637	3639	3641	3643	3645	3647	3649	3651	3653	3655	3657	3659	3661	3663	3665	3667	3669	3671	3673	3675	3677	3679	3681	3683	3685	3687	3689	3691	3693	3695	3697	3699	3701	3703	3705	3707	3709	3711	3713	3715	3717	3719	3721	3723	3725	3727	3729	3731	3733	3735	3737	3739	3741	3743	3745	3747	3749	3751	3753	3755	3757	3759	3761	3763	3765	3767	3769	3771	3773	3775	3777	3779	3781	3783	3785	3787	3789	3791	3793	3795	3797	3799	3801	3803	3805	3807	3809	3811	3813	3815	3817	3819	3821	3823	3825	3827	3829	3831	3833	3835	3837	3839	3841	3843	3845	3847	3849	3851	3853	3855	3857	3859	3861	3863	3865	3867	3869	3871	3873	3875	3877	3879	3881	3883	3885	3887	3889	3891	3893	3895	3897	3899	3901	3903	3905	3907	3909	3911	3913	3915	3917	3919	3921	3923	3925	3927	3929	3931	3933	3935	3937	3939	3941	3943	3945	3947	3949	3951	3953	3955	3957	3959	3961	3963	3965	3967	3969	3971	3973	3975	3977	3979	3981	3983	3985	3987	3989	3991	3993	3995	3997	3999	4001	4003	4005	4007	4009	4011	4013	4015	4017	4019	4021	4023	4025	4027	4029	4031	4033	4035	4037	4039	4041	4043	4045	4047	4049	4051	4053	4055	4057	4059	4061	4063	4065	4067	4069	4071	4073	4075	4077	4079	4081	4083	4085	4087	4089	4091	4093	4095	4097	4099	4101	4103	4105	4107	4109	4111	4113	4115	4117	4119	4121	4123	4125	4127	4129	4131	4133	4135	4137	4139	4141	4143	4145	4147	4149	4151	4153	4155	4157	4159	4161	4163	4165	4167	4169	4171	4173	4175	4177	4179	4181	4183	4185	4187	4189	4191	4193	4195	4197	4199	4201	4203	4205	4207	4209	4211	4213	4215	4217	4219	4221	4223	4225	4227	4229	4231	4233	4235	4237	4239	4241	4243	4245	4247	4249	4251	4253	4255	4257	4259	4261	4263	4265	4267	4269	4271	4273	4275	4277	4279	4281	4283	4285	4287	4289	4291	4293	4295	4297	4299	4301	4303	4305	4307	4309	4311	4313	4315	4317	4319	4321	4323	4325	4327	4329	4331	4333	4335	4337	4339	4341	4343	4345	4347	4349	4351	4353	4355	4357	4359	4361	4363	4365	4367	4369	4371	4373	4375	4377	4379	4381	4383	4385	4387	4389	4391	4393	4395	4397	4399	4401	4403	4405	4407	4409	4411	4413	4415	4417	4419	4421	4423	4425	4427	4429	4431	4433	4435	4437	4439	4441	4443	4445	4447	4449	4451	4453	4455	4457	4459	4461	4463	4465	4467	4469	4471	4473	4475	4477	4479	4481	4483	4485	4487	4489	4491	4493	4495	4497	4499	4501	4503	4505	4507	4509	4511	4513	4515	4517	4519	4521	4523	4525	4527	4529	4531	4533	4535	4537	4539	4541	4543	4545	4547	4549	4551	4553	4555	4557	4559	4561	4563	4565	4567	4569	4571	4573	4575	4577	4579	4581	4583	4585	4587	4589	4591	4593	4595	4597	4599	4601	4603	4605	4607	4609	4611	4613	4615	4617	4619	4621	4623	4625	4627	4629	4631	4633	4635	4637	4639	4641	4643	4645	4647	4649	4651	4653	4655	4657	4659	4661	4663	4665	4667	4669	4671	4673	4675	4677	4679	4681	4683	4685	4687	4689	4691	4693	4695	4697	4699	4701	4703	4705	4707	4709	4711	4713	4715	4717	4719	4721	4723	4725	4727	4729	4731	4733	4735	4737	4739	4741	4743	4745	4747	4749	4751	4753	4755	4757	4759	4761	4763	4765	4767	4769	4771	4773	4775	4777	4779	4781	4783	4785	4787	4789	4791	4793	4795	4797	4799	4801	4803	4805	4807	4809	4811	4813	4815	4817	4819	4821	4823	4825	4827	4829	4831	4833	4835	4837	4839	4841	4843	4845	4847	4849	4851	4853	4855	4857	4859	4861	4863	4865	4867	4869	4871	4873	4875	4877	4879	4881	4883	4885	4887	4889	4891	4893	4895	4897	4899	4901	4903	4905	4907	4909	4911	4913	4915	4917	4919	4921	4923	4925	4927	4929	4931	4933	4935	4937	4939	4941	4943	4945	4947	4949	4951	4953	4955	4957	4959	4961	4963	4965	4967	4969	4971	4973	4975	4977	4979	4981	4983	4985	4987	4989	4991	4993	4995	4997	4999	5001	5003	5005	5007	5009	5011	5013	5015	5017	5019	5021	5023	5025	5027	5029	5031	5033	5035	5037	5039	5041	5043	5045	5047	5049	5051	5053	5055	5057	5059	5061	5063	5065	5067	5069	5071	5073	5075	5077	5079	5081	5083	5085	5087	5089	5091	5093	5095	5097	5099	5101	5103	5105	5107	5109	5111	5113	5115	5117	5119	5121	5123	5125	5127	5129	5131	5133	5135	5137	5139	5141	5143	5145	5147	5149	5151	5153	5155	5157	5159	5161	5163	5165	5167	5169	5171	5173	5175	5177	5179	5181	5183	5185	5187	5189	5191	5193	5195	5197	5199	5201	5203	5205	5207	5209	5211	5213	5215	5217	5219	5221	5223	5225	5227	5229	5231	5233	5235	5237	5239	5241	5243	5245	5247	5249	5251	5253	5255	5257	5259	5261	5263	5265	5267	5269	5271	5273	5275	5277	5279	5281	5283	5285	5287	5289	5291	5293	5295	5297	5299	5301	5303	5305	5307	5309	5311	5313	5315	5317	5319	5321	5323	5325	5327	5329	5331	5333	5335	5337	5339	5341	5343	5345	5347	5349	5351	5353	5355	5357	5359	5361	5363	5365	5367	5369	5371	5373	5375	5377	5379	5381	5383	5385	5387	5389	5391	5393	5395	5397	5399	5401	5403	5405	5407	5409	5411	5413	5415	5417	5419	5421	5423	5425	5427	5429	5431	5433	5435	5437	5439	5441	5443	5445	5447	5449	5451	5453	5455	5457	5459	5461	5463	5465	5467	5469
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Figure 3D

WMA-153 B	78769	78604	78916	78783	78772	78603
WMA-154 B	88208	88215	88201	88331	88285	88685
WMA-155 B	94635	94678	94634	94634	94580	94583
WMA-156 B	98871	98866	98862	98862	100056	100082
WMA-157 B	107011	107058	107049	107052	107006	107069
WMA-158 B	110703	110853	110853	110857	110363	110601
WMA-159 B	117778	117925	117804	117862	116033	117940
WMA-160 B	132581	132548	132586	132902	132608	132612
WMA-161 B	144519	144419	144428	144770	144753	145003
WMA-162 B	158289	158488	158780	158559	158020	158871
WMA-163 B	174578	174603	174674	175470	175020	175383
WMA-164 B	187048	187425	187322	187080	187100	187052
WMA-165 C	2011	2011	2010	2010	2011	2010
WMA-166 C	2032	2032	2032	2032	2032	2032
WMA-167 C	2078	2077	2077	2079	2078	2079
WMA-168 C	2168	2168	2167	2167	2168	2165
WMA-169 C	2183	2183	2184	2184	2183	2185
WMA-170 C	2211	2212	2211	2211	2211	2210
WMA-171 C	2228	2228	2228	2228	2228	2228
WMA-172 C	2278	2276	2277	2278	2277	2278
WMA-173 C	2298	2302	2298	2297	2297	2297
WMA-174 C	2354	2355	2353	2353	2353	2353
WMA-175 C	2428	2428	2427	2429	2427	2430
WMA-176 C	2479	2487	2478	2478	2474	2474
WMA-177 C	2539	2542	2538	2539	2538	2538
WMA-178 C	2582	2582	2581	2580	2582	2582
WMA-179 C	2636	2637	2637	2636	2636	2637
WMA-180 C	2650	2650	2650	2650	2650	2650
WMA-181 C	2684	2684	2683	2685	2684	2686
WMA-182 C	2834	2833	2834	2835	2834	2835
WMA-183 C	3083	3080	3081	3084	3082	3083
WMA-184 C	3161	3144	3151	3154	3153	3153
WMA-185 C	3283	3168	3281	3282	3281	3282
WMA-186 C	3448	3280	3284	3282	3281	3282
WMA-187 C	3555	3460	3443	3446	3441	3446
WMA-188 C	3686	3557	3559	3554	3554	3554
WMA-189 C	3817	3686	3687	3685	3685	3686
WMA-190 C	3849	3813	3814	3811	3814	3813
WMA-191 C	3959	3844	3839	3836	3842	3837
WMA-192 C	3951	3952	3953	3936	3941	3937
WMA-193 C	4144	4144	4134	4134	4141	4130
WMA-194 C	4213	4204	4204	4210	4210	4211
WMA-195 C	4289	4287	4286	4285	4285	4287
WMA-196 C	4417	4413	4413	4410	4410	4410
WMA-197 C	4794	4795	4789	4789	4779	4801
WMA-198 C	6832	6832	6832	6832	6834	6832
WMA-199 C	7771	7774	7766	7774	7775	7775
WMA-200 C	8161	8174	8148	8151	8138	8152
WMA-201 C	9187	9227	9184	9198	9198	9195
WMA-202 C	9306	9303	9300	9288	9288	9288
WMA-203 C	11704	11697	9300	11705	11701	11705

Figure 3F

WM-255 D	3081	3082	3083	3083	3083
WM-256 D	3153	3154	3154	3154	3154
WM-257 D	3281	3282	3283	3283	3283
WM-258 D	3370	3370	3370	3370	3370
WM-259 D	3446	3447	3448	3448	3448
WM-260 D	3558	3558	3558	3558	3558
WM-261 D	3688	3688	3688	3688	3688
WM-262 D	3815	3815	3815	3815	3815
WM-263 D	3943	3943	3943	3943	3943
WM-264 D	3958	3958	3958	3958	3958
WM-265 D	4052	4052	4052	4052	4052
WM-266 D	4138	4138	4138	4138	4138
WM-267 D	4212	4212	4212	4212	4212
WM-268 D	4417	4417	4417	4417	4417
WM-269 D	4784	4784	4784	4784	4784
WM-270 D	6436	6436	6436	6436	6436
WM-271 D	6638	6638	6638	6638	6638
WM-272 D	6946	6946	6946	6946	6946
WM-273 D	7573	7573	7573	7573	7573
WM-274 D	7770	7770	7770	7770	7770
WM-275 D	7944	7944	7944	7944	7944
WM-276 D	11506	11506	11506	11506	11506
WM-277 D	11671	11671	11671	11671	11671
WM-278 D	13777	13777	13777	13777	13777
WM-279 D	13868	13868	13868	13868	13868
WM-280 D	15142	15142	15142	15142	15142
WM-281 D	15679	15679	15679	15679	15679
WM-282 D	17347	17347	17347	17347	17347
WM-283 D	22275	22275	22275	22275	22275
WM-284 D	28121	28121	28121	28121	28121
WM-285 D	33372	33372	33372	33372	33372
WM-286 D	37251	37251	37251	37251	37251
WM-287 D	40291	40291	40291	40291	40291
WM-288 D	41131	41131	41131	41131	41131
WM-289 D	44571	44571	44571	44571	44571
WM-290 D	51233	51233	51233	51233	51233
WM-291 D	59572	59572	59572	59572	59572
WM-292 D	68475	68475	68475	68475	68475
WM-293 D	73807	73807	73807	73807	73807
WM-294 D	75077	75077	75077	75077	75077
WM-295 D	80410	80410	80410	80410	80410
WM-296 D	80308	80308	80308	80308	80308
WM-297 D	81525	81525	81525	81525	81525
WM-298 D	88910	88910	88910	88910	88910
WM-299 D	94508	94508	94508	94508	94508
WM-300 D	98811	98811	98811	98811	98811
WM-301 D	107088	107088	107088	107088	107088
WM-302 D	110408	110408	110408	110408	110408
WM-303 D	117973	117973	117973	117973	117973
WM-304 D	132456	132456	132456	132456	132456
WM-305 D	146222	146222	146222	146222	146222

Figure 3G

WM-308	D	164336	160431	153876	160347	160310
WM-307	D	160515	165737	160441	160442	165683
WM-306	D	165704	165342	165673	165189	165683
WM-305	D	175390	175478	175447	175446	175606
WM-304	D	182482	182436	182473	181789	181902
WM-303	E	2010	2010	2010	2014	2011
WM-302	E	2029	2029	2029	2030	2029
WM-301	E	2062	2062	2062	2052	2052
WM-300	E	2067	2067	2067	2068	2067
WM-299	E	2081	2081	2081	2081	2081
WM-298	E	2127	2127	2125	2125	2125
WM-297	E	2168	2168	2168	2164	2167
WM-296	E	2186	2186	2185	2185	2181
WM-295	E	2212	2212	2211	2212	2212
WM-294	E	2231	2231	2231	2231	2233
WM-293	E	2278	2278	2278	2278	2279
WM-292	E	2286	2286	2285	2285	2285
WM-291	E	2311	2311	2311	2305	2311
WM-290	E	2389	2389	2389	2381	2381
WM-289	E	2481	2481	2481	2481	2481
WM-288	E	2489	2489	2489	2500	2500
WM-287	E	2567	2567	2567	2567	2567
WM-286	E	2581	2581	2581	2582	2581
WM-285	E	2737	2737	2736	2736	2736
WM-284	E	2862	2862	2865	2860	2865
WM-283	E	3167	3167	3159	3147	3148
WM-282	E	3321	3321	3316	3315	3318
WM-281	E	3443	3443	3439	3439	3439
WM-280	E	3818	3818	3816	3817	3818
WM-279	E	3891	3891	3884	3884	3885
WM-278	E	4054	4054	4055	4054	4053
WM-277	E	4146	4146	4147	4147	4147
WM-276	E	4211	4211	4210	4210	4208
WM-275	E	4259	4259	4259	4259	4258
WM-274	E	4356	4356	4356	4357	4353
WM-273	E	4469	4469	4472	4469	4468
WM-272	E	4541	4541	4543	4544	4537
WM-271	E	4628	4628	4628	4628	4625
WM-270	E	4821	4821	4821	4821	4821
WM-269	E	4858	4858	4858	4858	4854
WM-268	E	5070	5070	5069	5069	5066
WM-267	E	5946	5946	5946	5946	5940
WM-266	E	6461	6461	6461	6461	6461
WM-265	E	6644	6644	6642	6645	6643
WM-264	E	6891	6891	6891	6891	6878
WM-263	E	6886	6886	6886	6886	6850
WM-262	E	6886	6886	6886	6886	6891
WM-261	E	7184	7184	7184	7184	7184
WM-260	E	7183	7183	7183	7183	7183
WM-259	E	7773	7773	7773	7773	7769
WM-258	E	8146	8146	8146	8146	8147
WM-257	E	8701	8701	8701	8701	8701

Figure 3I

[illegible]

Figure 3J

WM-459 F	33504	33487	33512	33520
WM-460 F	43434	43457	43388	43415
WM-461 F	44666	44679	44894	44892
WM-462 F	51132	51277	51228	51532
WM-463 F	59467	59496	59610	59617
WM-464 F	59469	59456	59452	59470
WM-465 F	59575	59574	59587	59546
WM-466 F	68615	68674	68587	68546
WM-467 F	76421	76455	76464	75439
WM-468 F	78306	78278	78348	78604
WM-469 F	83331	83094	83307	83132
WM-470 F	89519	89740	89588	89588
WM-471 F	84761	84749	84626	84653
WM-472 F	100418	100524	100394	100823
WM-473 F	117035	118782	118803	118803
WM-474 F	132765	132729	132707	132824
WM-475 F	133060	148862	148181	148500
WM-476 F	148725	160845	160342	160570
WM-477 A	161492	160783		
WM-478 A	2184	2126		
WM-479 A	2414	2139		
WM-480 A		2184	2432	2433
WM-481 A	2433	2413		
WM-482 A		2434		
WM-483 A	2567	2451		
WM-484 A		2468		
WM-485 A	2567	2598		
WM-486 A		2626		
WM-487 A		2637		
WM-488 A	2673	2662		
WM-489 A		2680		
WM-490 A		2684		
WM-491 A		2688		
WM-492 A	2677	2679		
WM-493 A		2684		
WM-494 A		3015		
WM-495 A		3044		
WM-496 A		3061		
WM-497 A		3388		
WM-498 A		3469		
WM-499 A		3480		
WM-500 A		3811		
WM-501 A		3720		
WM-502 A		4161		
WM-503 A		4191		
WM-504 A		4209		
WM-505 A	4314	4526		
WM-506 A		4553		
WM-507 A		4726		
WM-508 A	4526			
WM-509 A				

Figure 3L

WM-561 B	2540	2539	2467	2487
WM-562 B		2978	2639	2639
WM-563 B	2978	3182	2978	2978
WM-564 B	3181	3274	3274	3182
WM-565 B		3360	3360	3274
WM-566 B	3360	3377	3376	3360
WM-567 B	3378		3485	3376
WM-568 B		3771	3484	3485
WM-569 B			3685	3568
WM-570 B			3770	3770
WM-571 B	3768		3842	3843
WM-572 B			3850	3850
WM-573 B			4080	4080
WM-574 B		4081	4092	4092
WM-575 B	4082	4148	4147	4152
WM-576 B	4148	4847	4847	4847
WM-577 B	4847	4702	4793	4792
WM-578 B	4790	5443	5442	5442
WM-579 B		5886	5887	5887
WM-580 B	5442	6184	6184	6184
WM-581 B	5987	8605		
WM-582 B	6187		10656	10663
WM-583 B			17902	17907
WM-584 B		16057		
WM-585 B			53722	53727
WM-586 B		83943	83927	83953
WM-587 B	83912			158406
WM-588 B			2051	171818
WM-589 B			2128	2053
WM-590 B				2126
WM-591 B				2255
WM-592 B	2128			2410
WM-593 C		2128		2482
WM-594 C				2485
WM-595 C				2568
WM-596 C				2679
WM-597 C				2723
WM-598 C	2458	2457		
WM-599 C			2588	
WM-600 C			2691	
WM-601 C	2685	2728	2725	
WM-602 C	2724	2840		
WM-603 C		2889		
WM-604 C		2982		
WM-605 C	2684	3122		
WM-606 C			2983	
WM-607 C	3163	3174	3162	
WM-608 C	3178	3190	3177	
WM-609 C		3252		
WM-610 C		3308		
WM-611 C				

4092

4877

4872

16085

41108

2498

2468

Figure 3 N

WM-683 E	2599	2598	2488	2487	2723	2723	2723	2723
WM-684 E	2730	2751	2751	2599	2723	2723	2751	2751
WM-685 E	2751			2751	2751	2751		
WM-686 E				3085				
WM-687 E			3375	3376				
WM-688 E			4131	4181				
WM-689 E			4162					
WM-690 E								
WM-691 E								
WM-692 E								
WM-693 E								
WM-694 E								
WM-695 E								
WM-696 E								
WM-697 E								
WM-698 E								
WM-699 E								
WM-700 F								
WM-701 F								
WM-702 F								
WM-703 F								
WM-704 F								
WM-705 F								
WM-706 F								
WM-707 F								
WM-708 F								
WM-709 F								
WM-710 F								
WM-711 F								
WM-712 F								
WM-713 F								
WM-683 E	2599	2598	2488	2487	2723	2723	2723	2723
WM-684 E	2730	2751	2751	2599	2723	2723	2751	2751
WM-685 E	2751			2751	2751	2751		
WM-686 E				3085				
WM-687 E			3375	3376				
WM-688 E			4131	4181				
WM-689 E			4162					
WM-690 E								
WM-691 E								
WM-692 E								
WM-693 E								
WM-694 E								
WM-695 E								
WM-696 E								
WM-697 E								
WM-698 E								
WM-699 E								
WM-700 F								
WM-701 F								
WM-702 F								
WM-703 F								
WM-704 F								
WM-705 F								
WM-706 F								
WM-707 F								
WM-708 F								
WM-709 F								
WM-710 F								
WM-711 F								
WM-712 F								
WM-713 F								

Figure 30.



84125
80712
162354

161441

84472

84133



WM-714 F
WM-715 F
WM-716 F
WM-717 F

Figure 4A

Rank	Normal vs Cancer	Adeno vs Normal	Squamous vs Normal	Small Cell vs Normal	Non-small Cell vs Normal	Large Cell vs Normal	Adeno vs Squamous	Adeno vs Small Cell	Squamous vs Small Cell
1	WM-61	WM-447	WM-447	WM-70	WM-341	WM-16	WM-62	WM-457	WM-276
2	WM-447	WM-632	WM-61	WM-706	WM-342	WM-26	WM-415	WM-72	WM-277
3	WM-446	WM-61	WM-277	WM-369	WM-343	WM-469	WM-152	WM-369	WM-362
4	WM-133	WM-446	WM-446	WM-447	WM-48	WM-134	WM-385	WM-78	WM-257
5	WM-118	WM-290	WM-133	WM-61	WM-340	WM-847	WM-347	WM-79	WM-363
6	WM-278	WM-363	WM-134	WM-652	WM-346	WM-277	WM-134	WM-73	WM-347
7	WM-134	WM-133	WM-363	WM-282	WM-47	WM-310	WM-38	WM-64	WM-53
8	WM-363	WM-341	WM-362	WM-446	WM-339	WM-363	WM-108	WM-320	WM-254
9	WM-282	WM-285	WM-276	WM-456	WM-389	WM-446	WM-99	WM-419	WM-17
10	WM-362	WM-366	WM-706	WM-134	WM-221	WM-446	WM-151	WM-85	WM-252
11	WM-120	WM-282	WM-203	WM-203	WM-447	WM-648	WM-289	WM-82	WM-431
12	WM-280	WM-382	WM-466	WM-646	WM-652	WM-657	WM-363	WM-53	WM-513
13	WM-65	WM-310	WM-386	WM-455	WM-154	WM-290	WM-61	WM-412	WM-446
14	WM-277	WM-282	WM-65	WM-65	WM-587	WM-328	WM-117	WM-440	WM-355
15	WM-70	WM-120	WM-70	WM-685	WM-456	WM-447	WM-211	WM-455	WM-447
16	WM-369	WM-134	WM-341	WM-473	WM-450	WM-684	WM-362	WM-458	WM-133
17	WM-17	WM-276	WM-429	WM-343	WM-283	WM-183	WM-133	WM-56	WM-245
18	WM-473	WM-428	WM-347	WM-466	WM-207	WM-190	WM-414	WM-70	WM-52
19	WM-47	WM-277	WM-17	WM-341	WM-436	WM-886	WM-277	WM-246	WM-96
20	WM-203	WM-20	WM-47	WM-340	WM-384	WM-397	WM-141	WM-360	WM-238
21	WM-276	WM-119	WM-431	WM-363	WM-61	WM-466	WM-64	WM-180	WM-243
22	WM-279	WM-340	WM-473	WM-457	WM-167	WM-20	WM-135	WM-418	WM-62
23	WM-62	WM-48	WM-62	WM-339	WM-382	WM-17	WM-447	WM-83	WM-580
24	WM-566	WM-389	WM-384	WM-66	WM-285	WM-545	WM-383	WM-257	WM-134
25	WM-456	WM-450	WM-438	WM-506	WM-650	WM-47	WM-53	WM-138	WM-240
26	WM-428	WM-47	WM-652	WM-72	WM-203	WM-191	WM-142	WM-47	WM-258
27	WM-384	WM-343	WM-282	WM-287	WM-118	WM-147	WM-186	WM-282	WM-111
28	WM-287	WM-17	WM-389	WM-82	WM-282	WM-480	WM-446	WM-252	WM-203
29	WM-420	WM-583	WM-290	WM-828	WM-686	WM-590	WM-111	WM-50	WM-95
30	WM-292	WM-70	WM-278	WM-85	WM-383	WM-218	WM-111	WM-68	WM-247
31	WM-431	WM-706	WM-456	WM-73	WM-429	WM-285	WM-445	WM-325	WM-157
32	WM-455	WM-346	WM-673	WM-138	WM-11	WM-652	WM-455	WM-402	WM-242
33	WM-20	WM-466	WM-340	WM-384	WM-208	WM-651	WM-276	WM-405	WM-556
34	WM-340	WM-646	WM-55	WM-83	WM-451	WM-368	WM-444	WM-405	WM-53
35	WM-19	WM-384	WM-455	WM-450	WM-473	WM-403	WM-181	WM-75	WM-239
36	WM-389	WM-338	WM-645	WM-310	WM-220	WM-410	WM-35	WM-417	WM-234
37	WM-53	WM-294	WM-138	WM-277	WM-885	WM-430	WM-285	WM-387	WM-274
38	WM-438	WM-339	WM-420	WM-79	WM-338	WM-456	WM-456		

2803	SAA 42-67 (2802.1)	5927	SAA 32-85 (5925.3)	10300	SAA 6-97 (10299.1)
3168	SAA 69-97 (3167.3)	6874	SAA 26-88 (6873.3)	10866	SAA 4-101 (10871.8)
3277	SAA 39-68 (3276.6)	7776	SAA 1-68 (7774.6)	10851	SAA 5-102 (10853.7)
3552	SAA 38-70 (3552)	7941	SAA 18-88 (7939.5)		
3897	SAA 64-98 (3897.2)	8152	SAA 25-98 (8150)		
4300	SAA 54-93 (4302.5)	8952	SAA 6-85 (8950)		
4490	SAA 53-93 (4489)	9233	SAA 16-97 (9235)		
4655	SAA 5-44 (4655.0)				

Figure 5

Figure 5

Figure 6

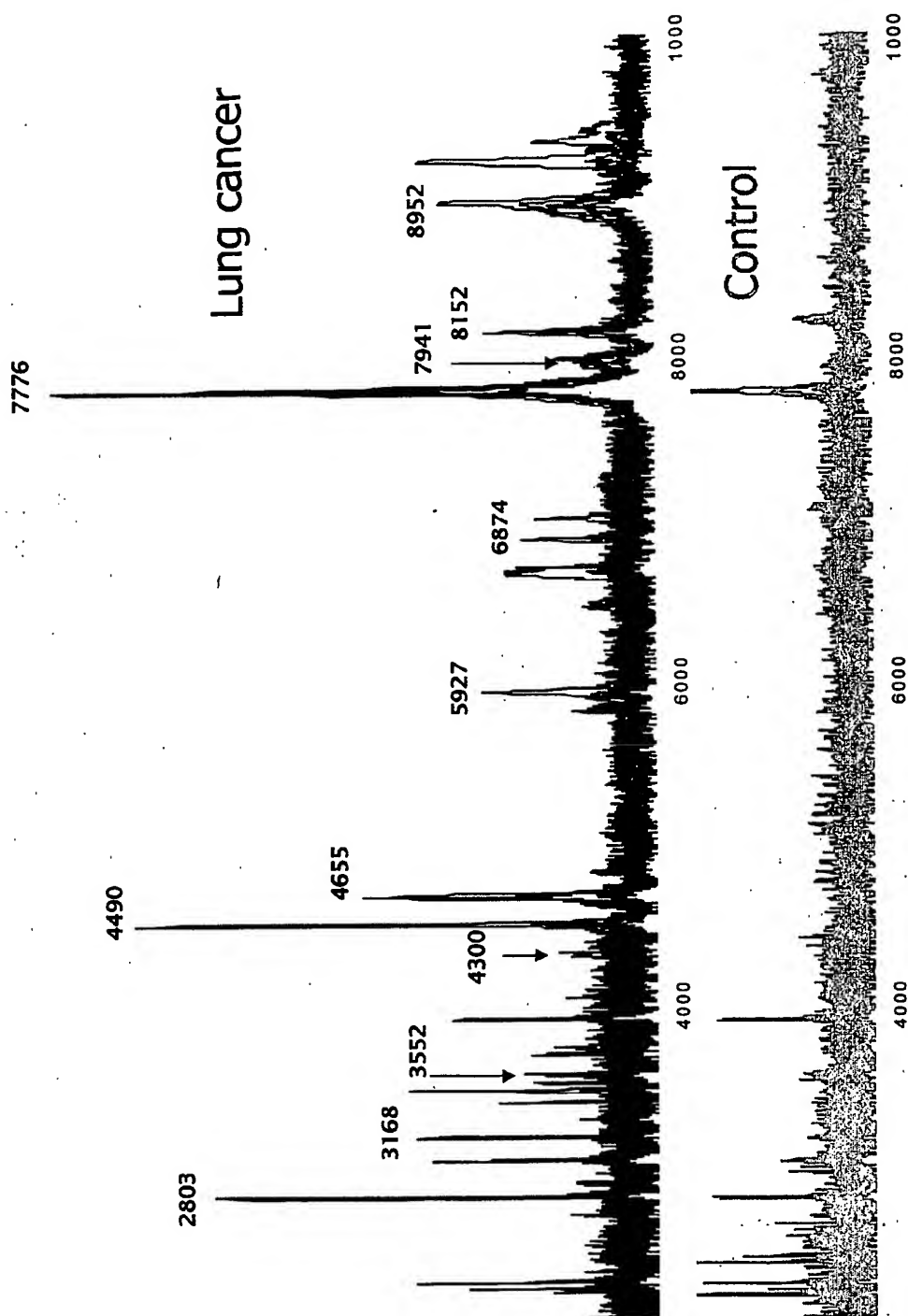


FIGURE 7
Protein Profile of Selected Samples Q Fraction 1 WCX2

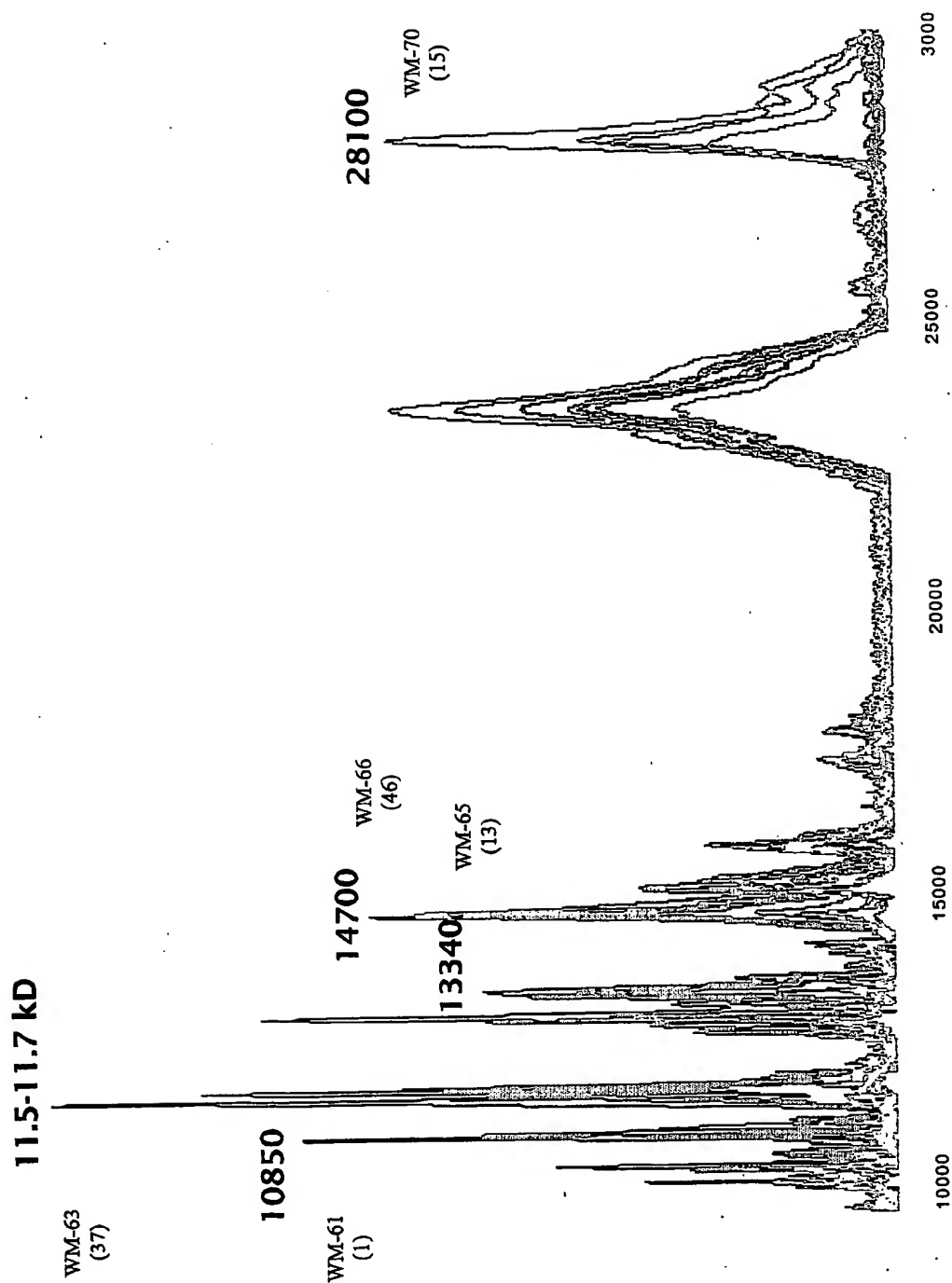


Figure 8
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 1 WCX2

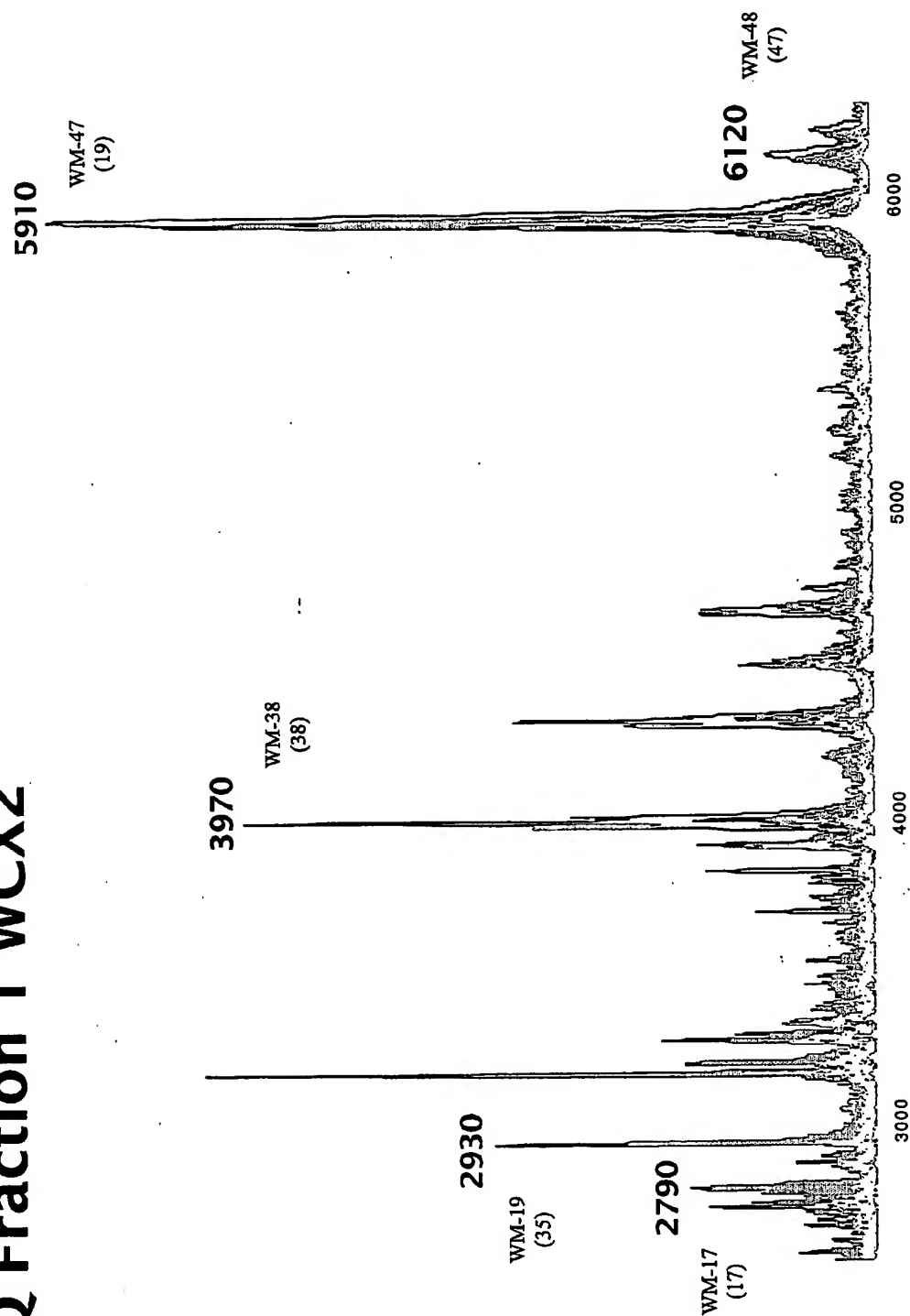


Figure 9
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 2 WCX2

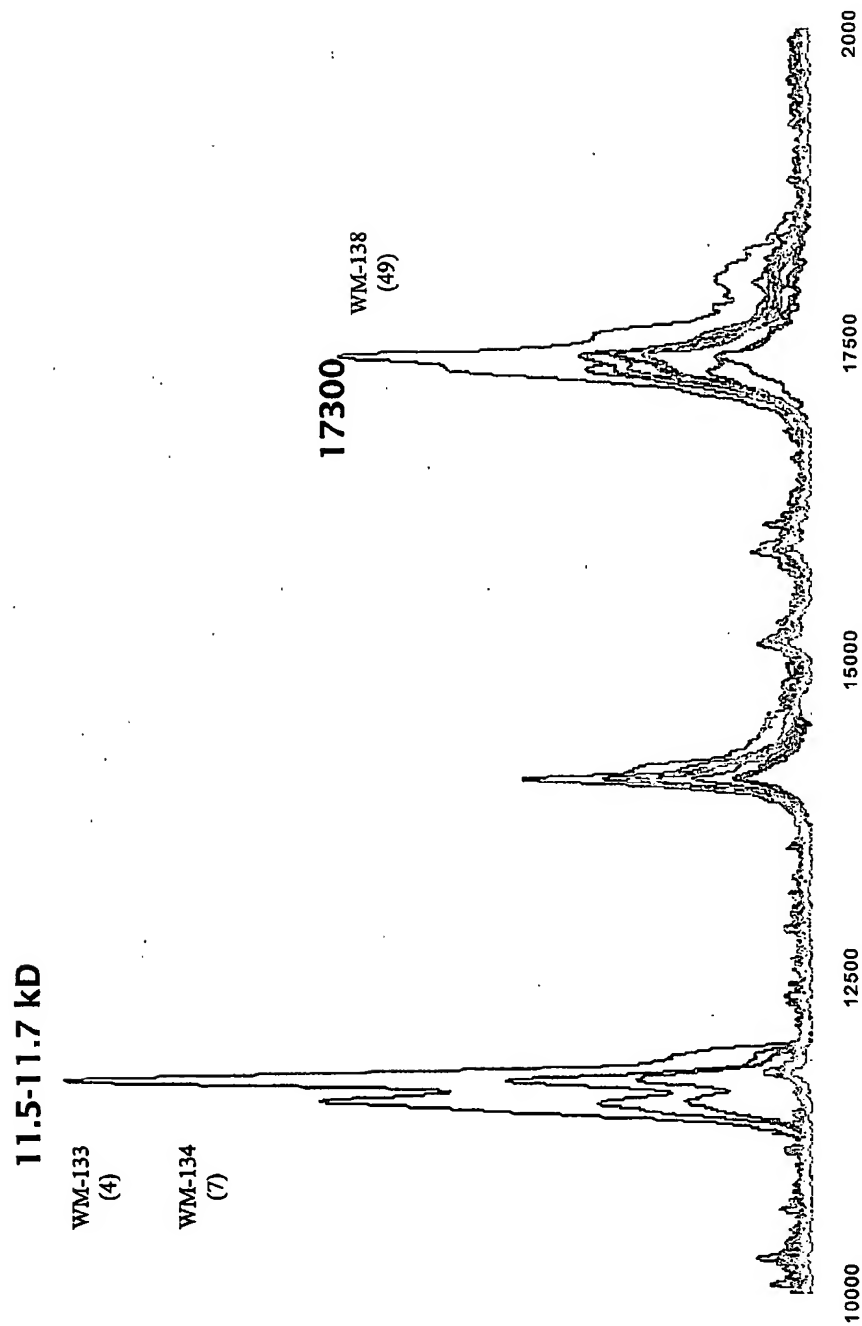


Figure 10
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 2 WCX2

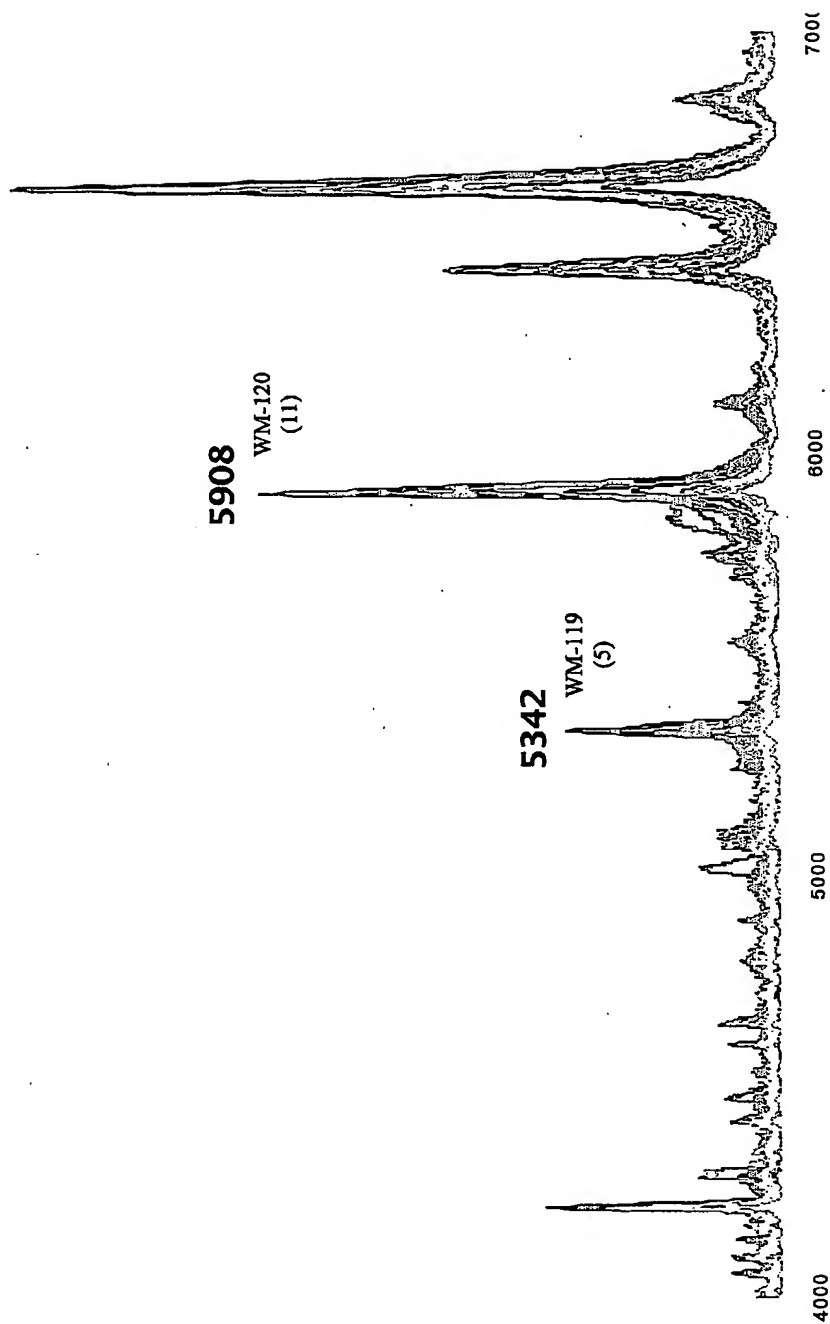


Figure 11
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 4 WCX2

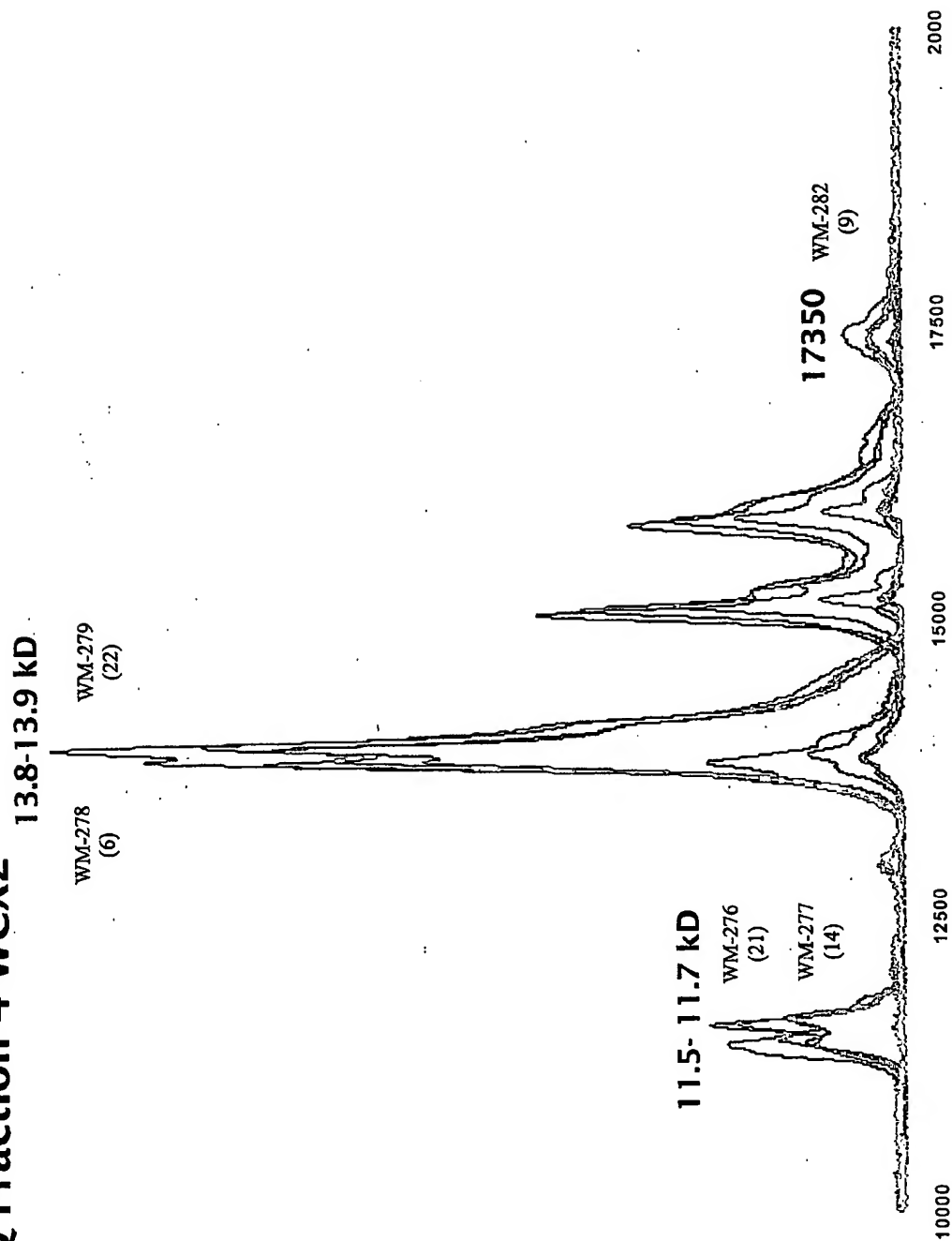


Figure 12
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 4 WCX2

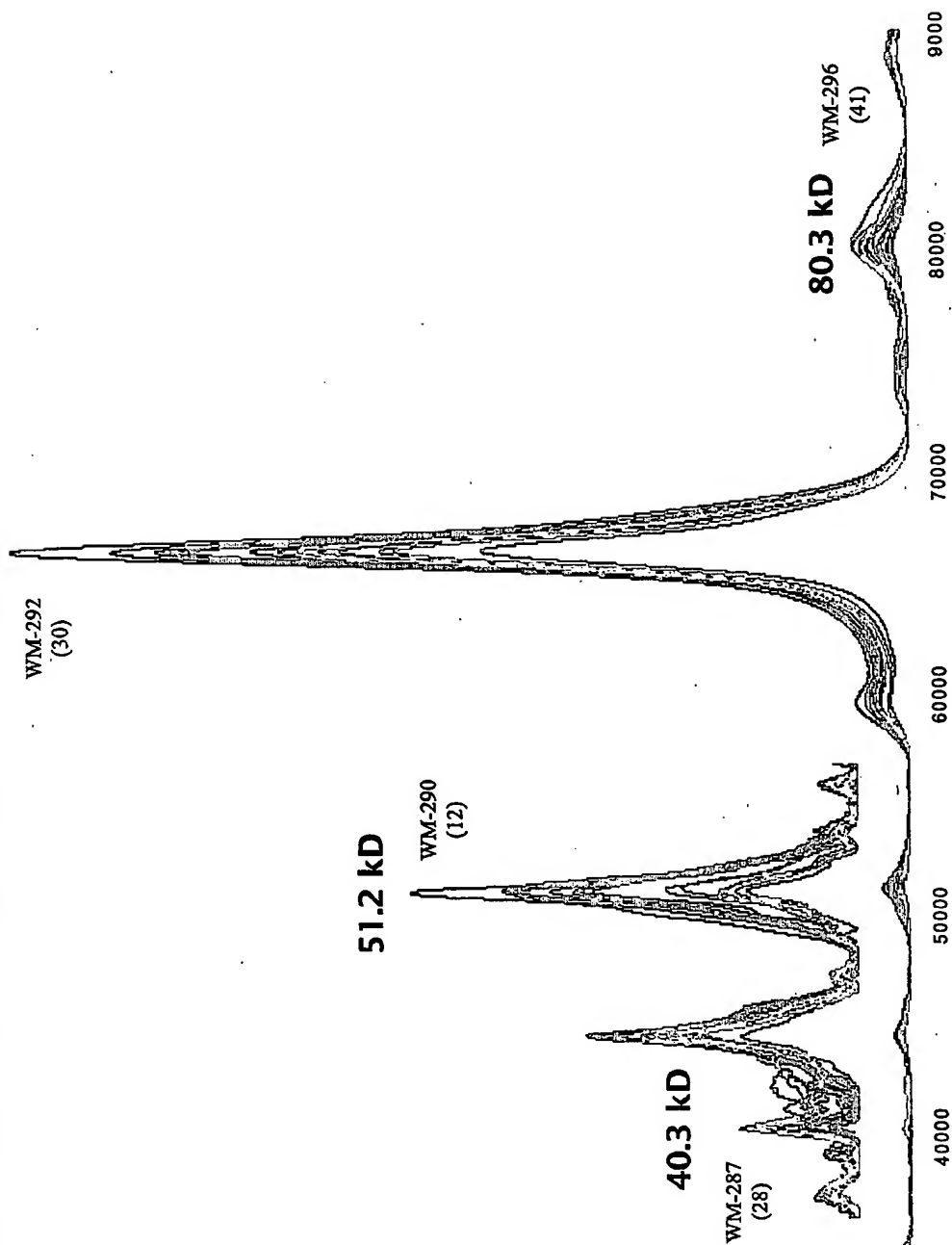


Figure 13
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 5 WCX2

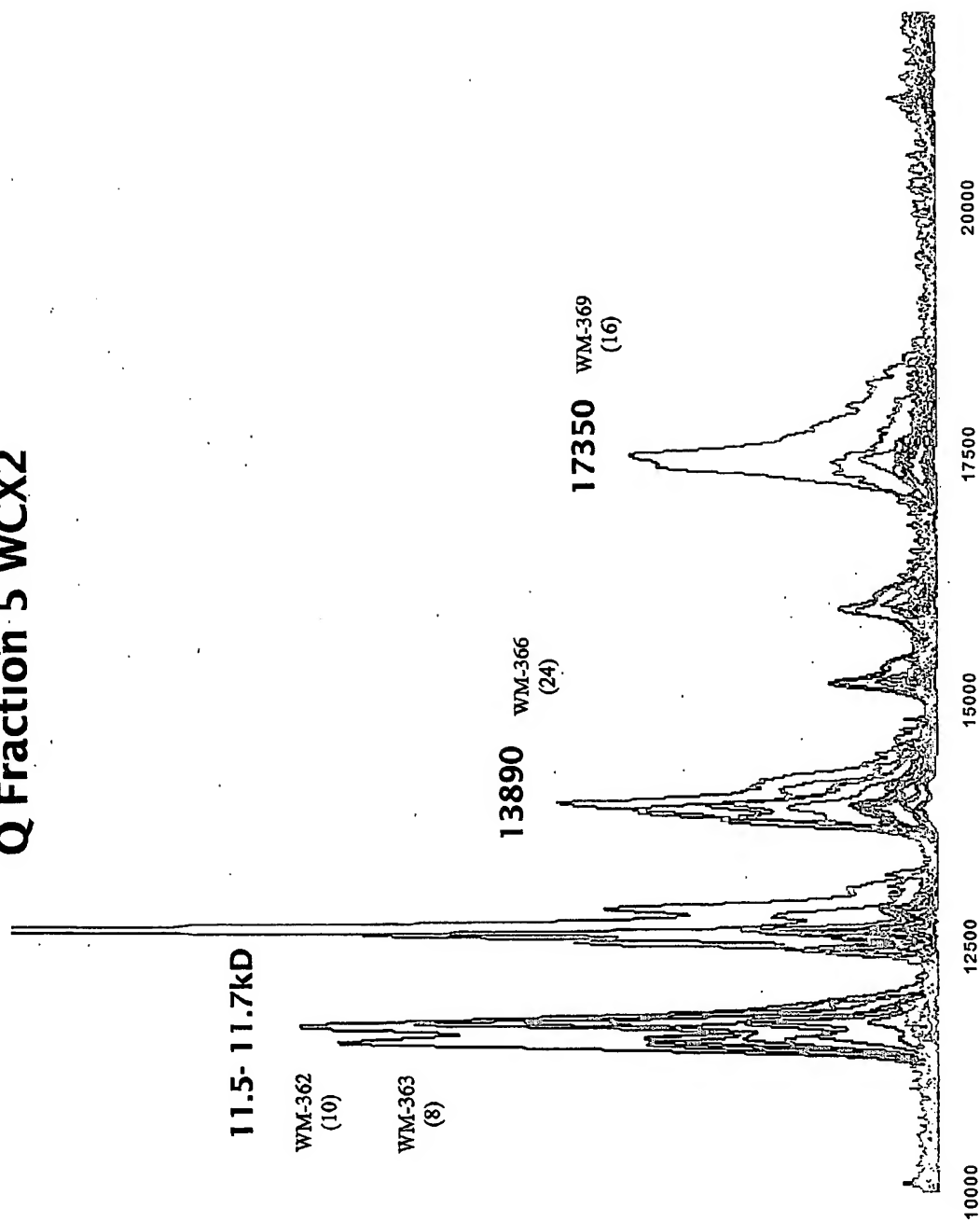


Figure 14
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 5 WCX2

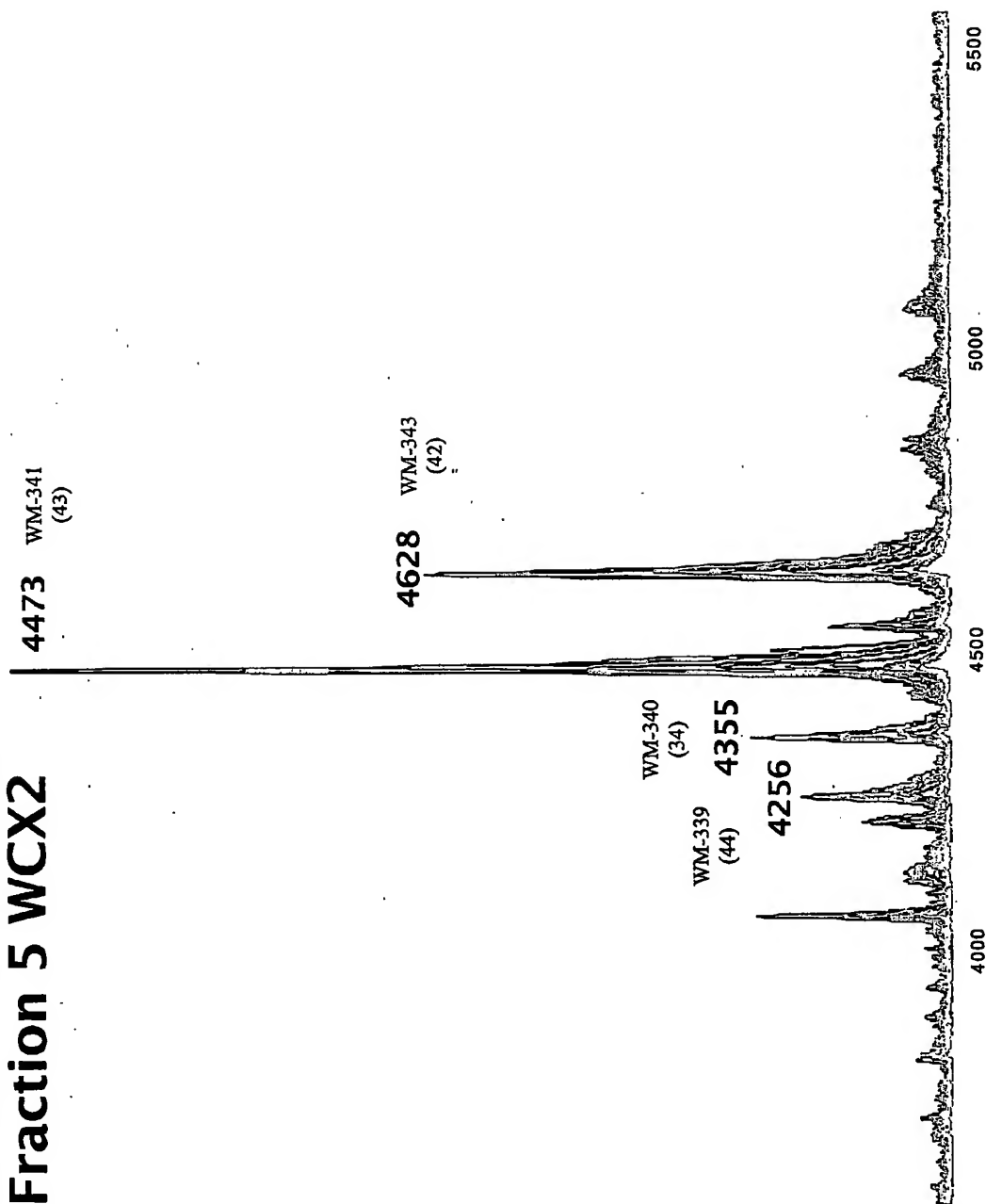


Figure 15
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 6 WCX2

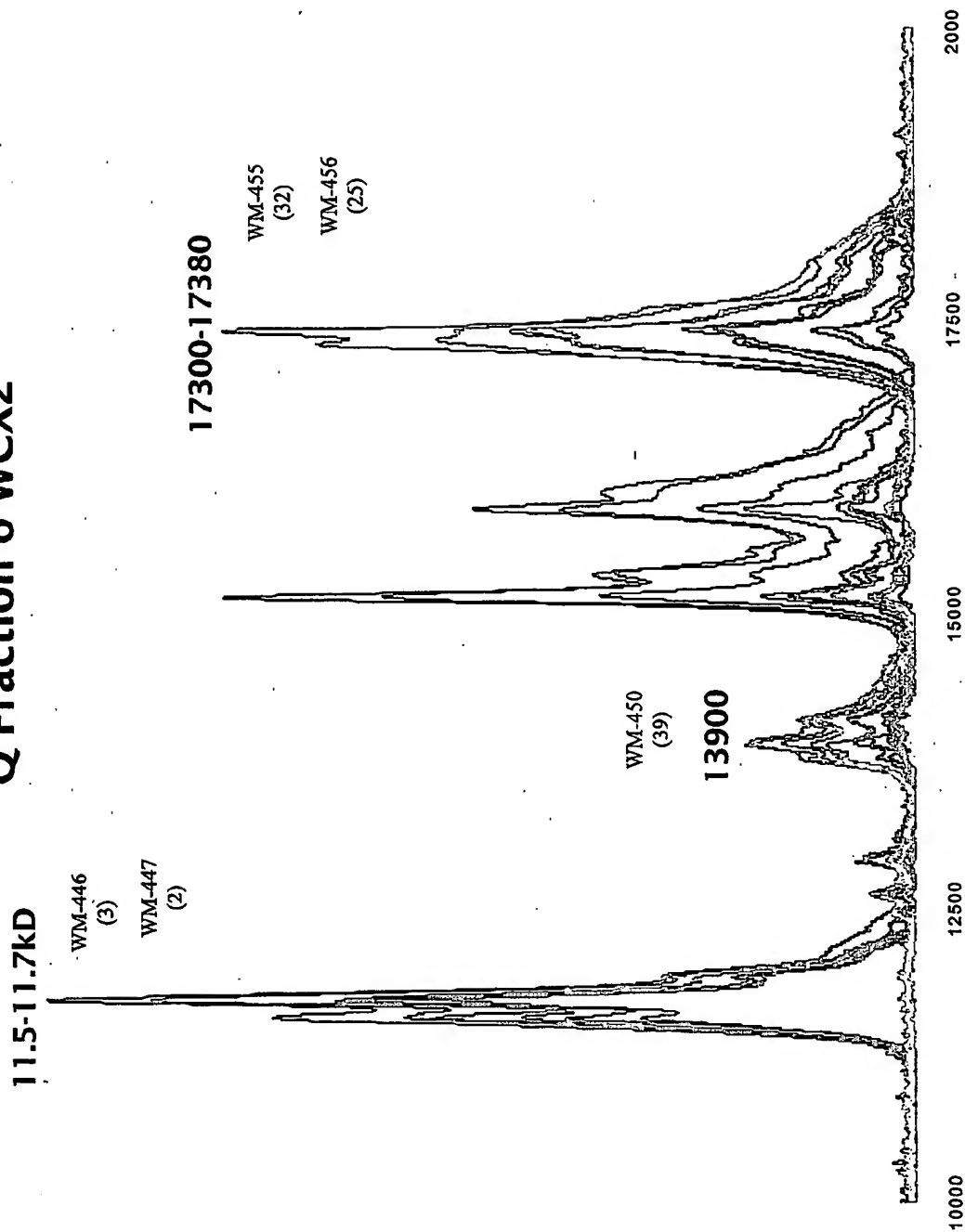


Figure 16
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 6 WCX2

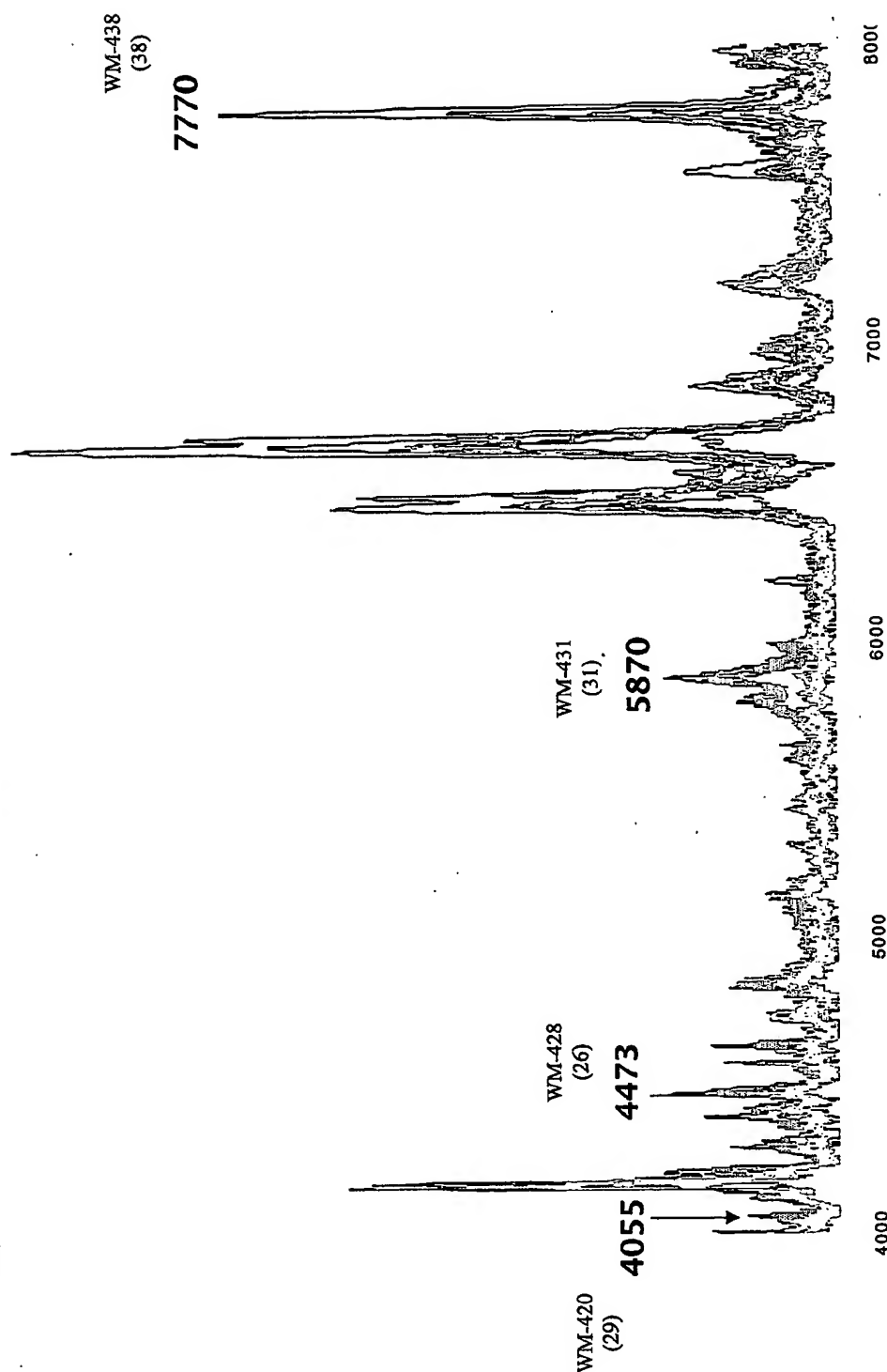


Figure 17
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 2 IMAC-Cu(II)

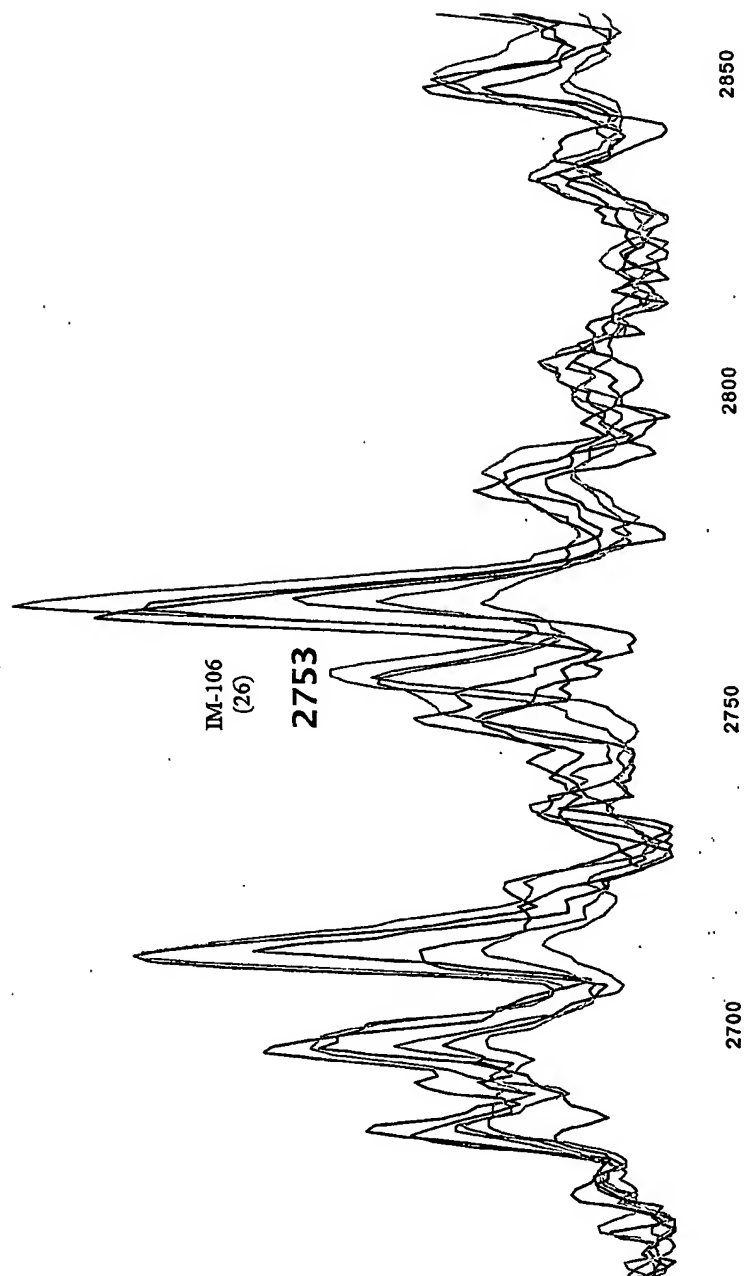


Figure 18
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 2 IMAC-Cu(II)

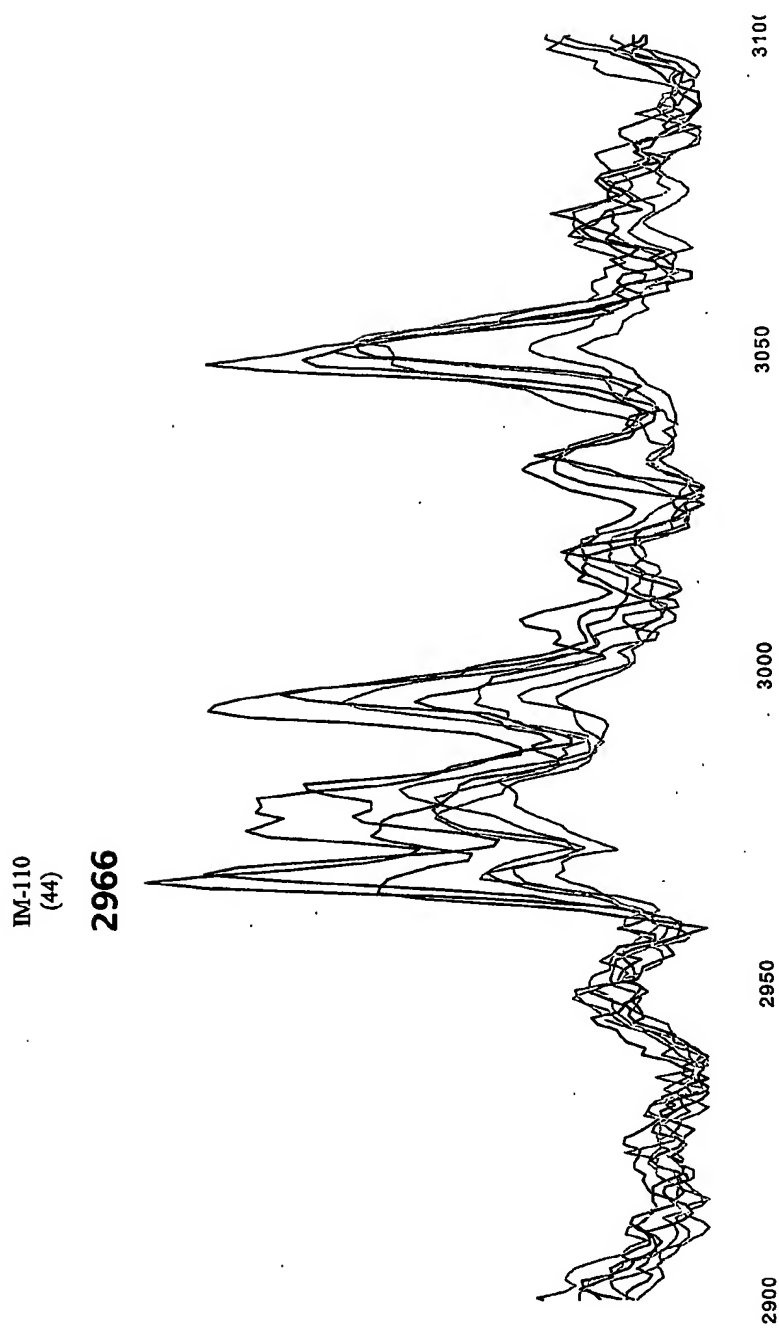


Figure 19
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 2 IMAC-Cu(II)

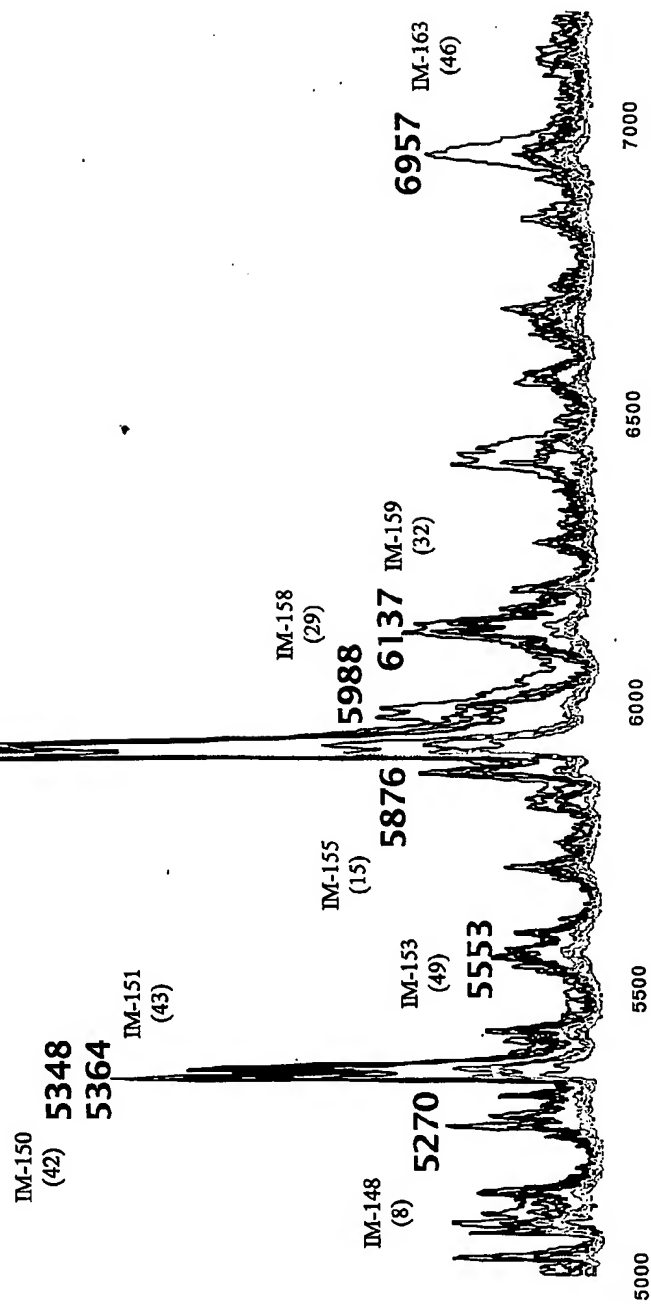


Figure 20
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 2 IMAC-Cu(II)

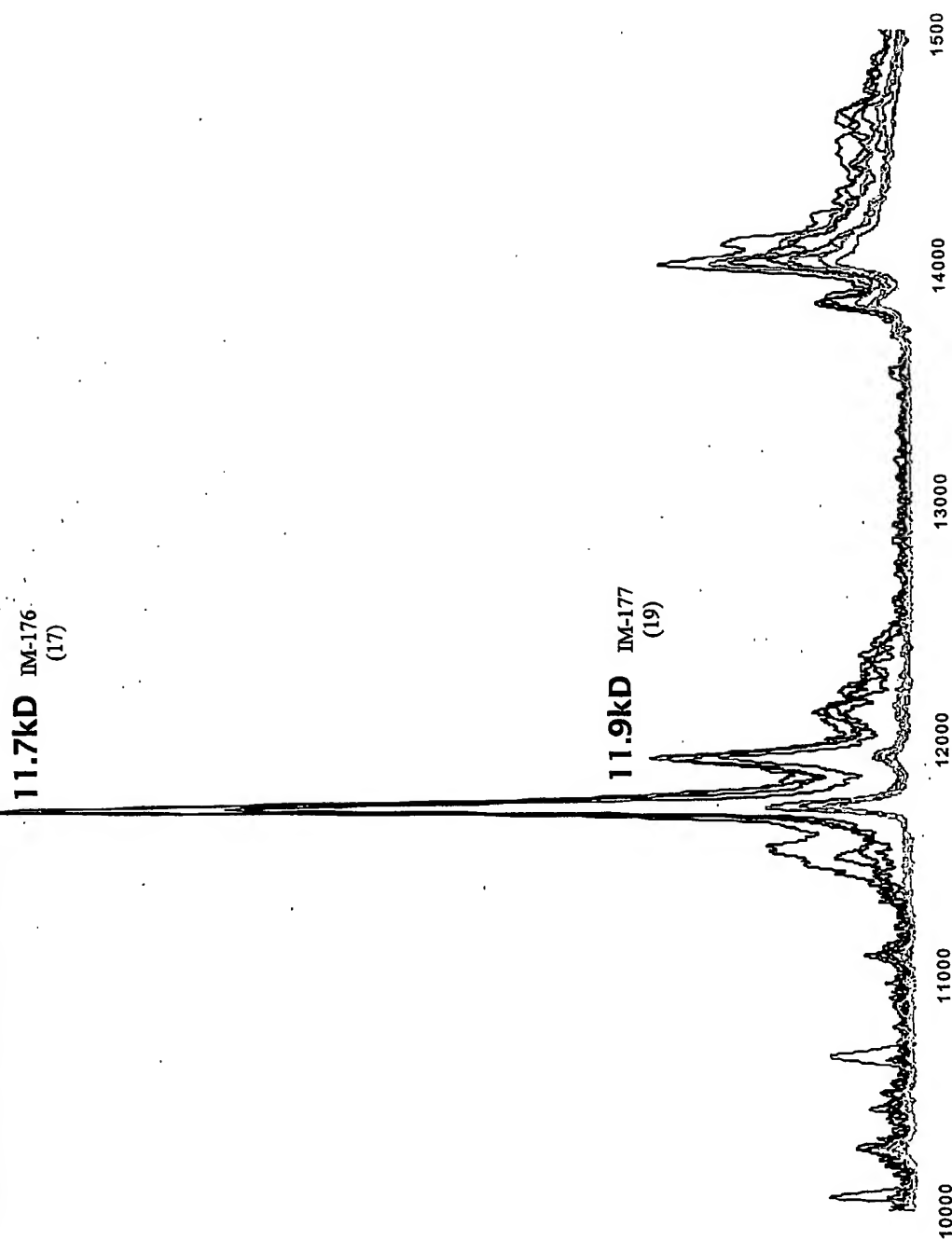


Figure 21
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 3 IMAC-Cu(II)

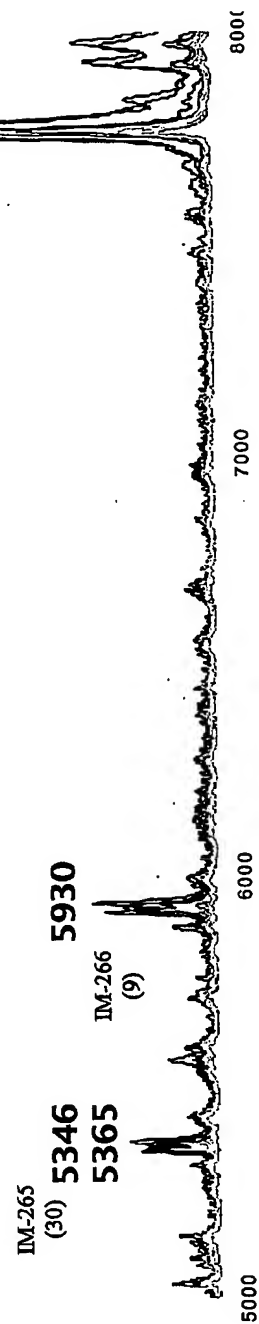


Figure 22
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 3 IMAC-Cu(II)

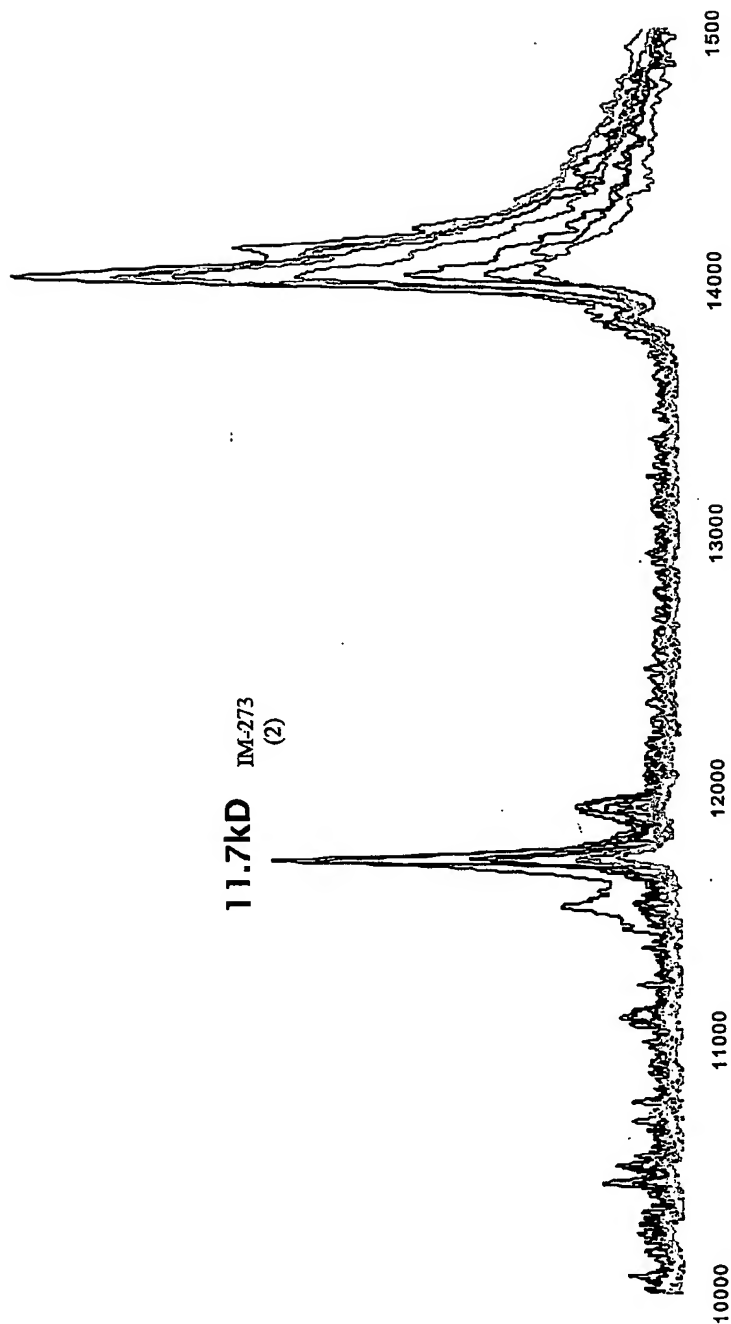


Figure 23
Protein Profile of Selected Samples

Q Fraction 5 IMAC-Cu(II)

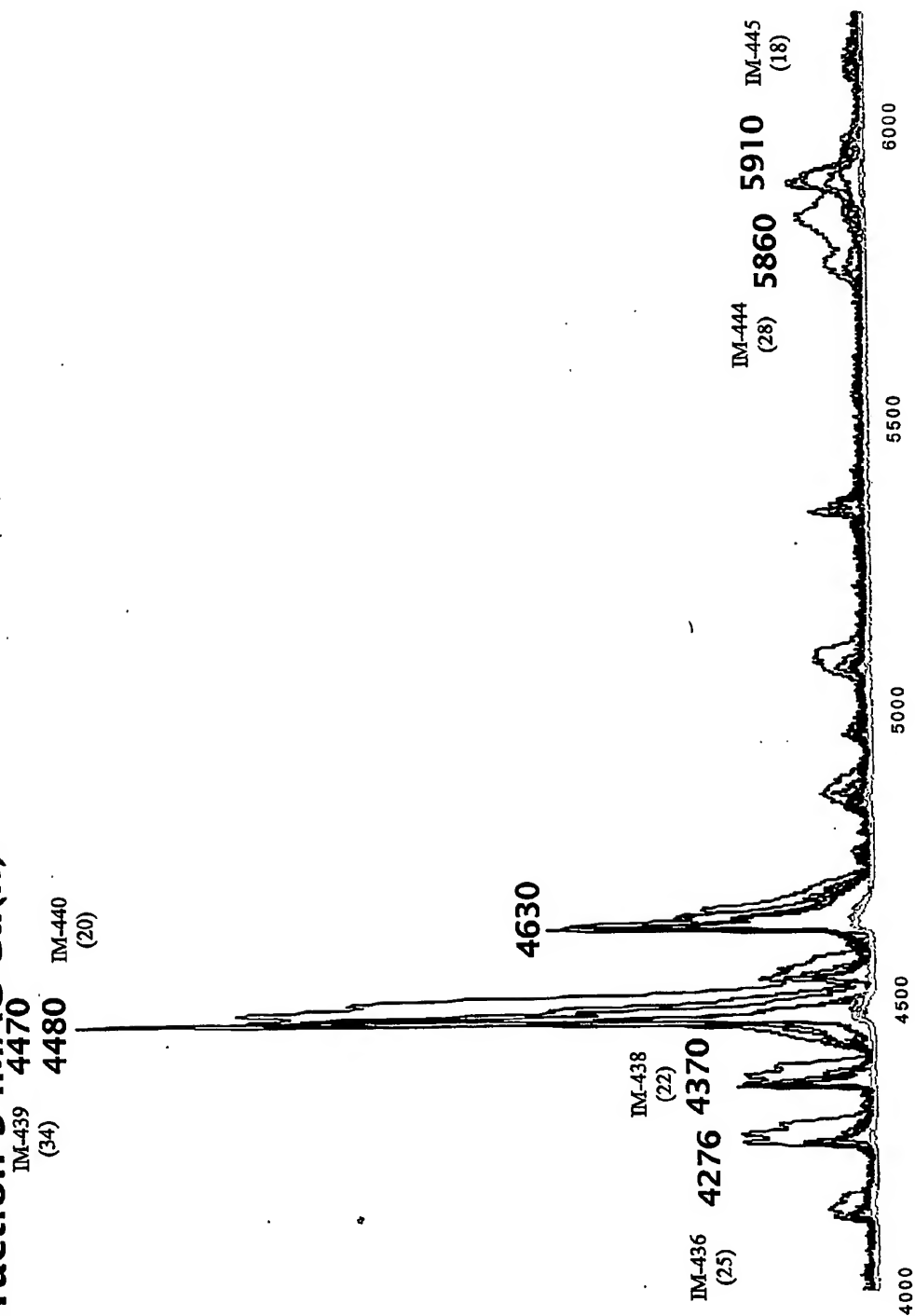


Figure 24
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 5 IMAC-Cu(II)

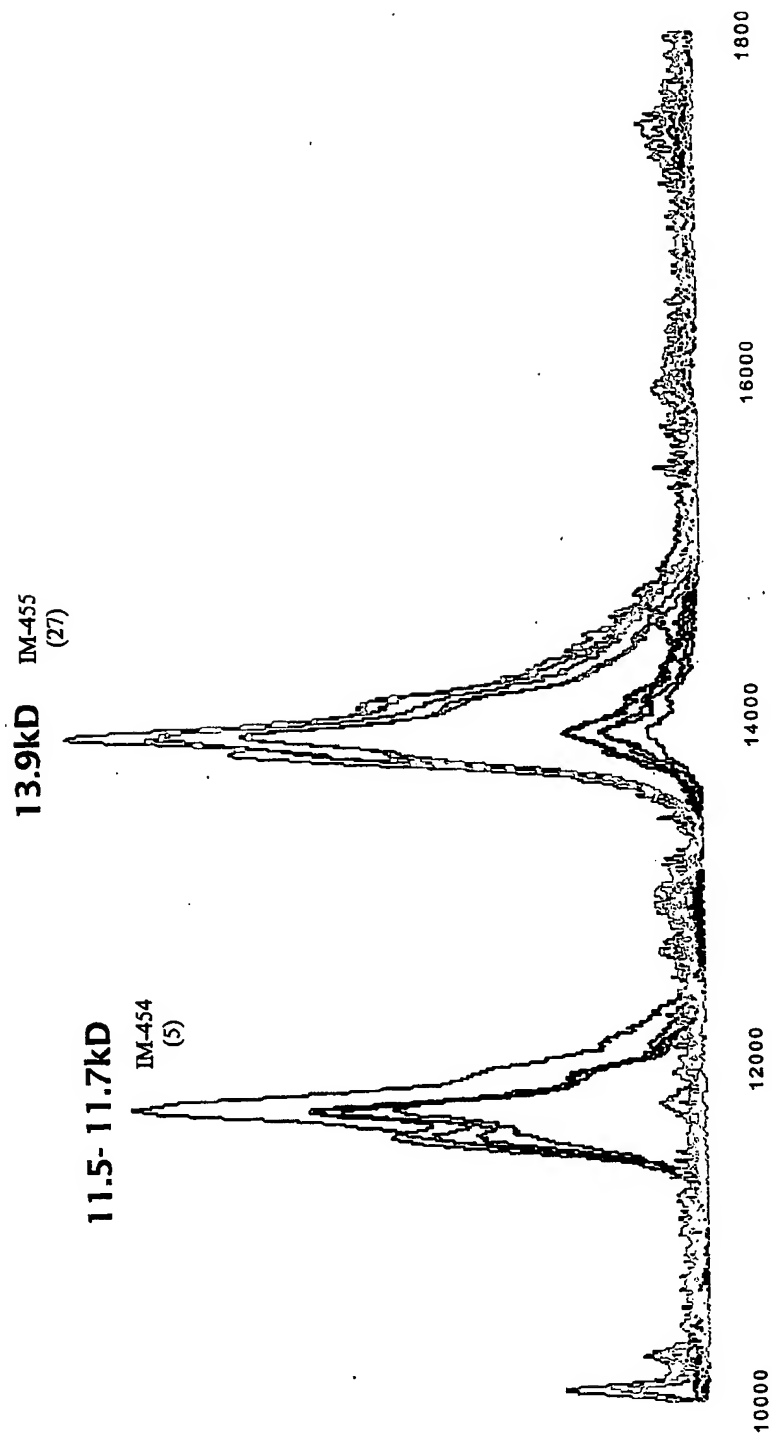


Figure 25
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 5 IMAC-Cu(II)

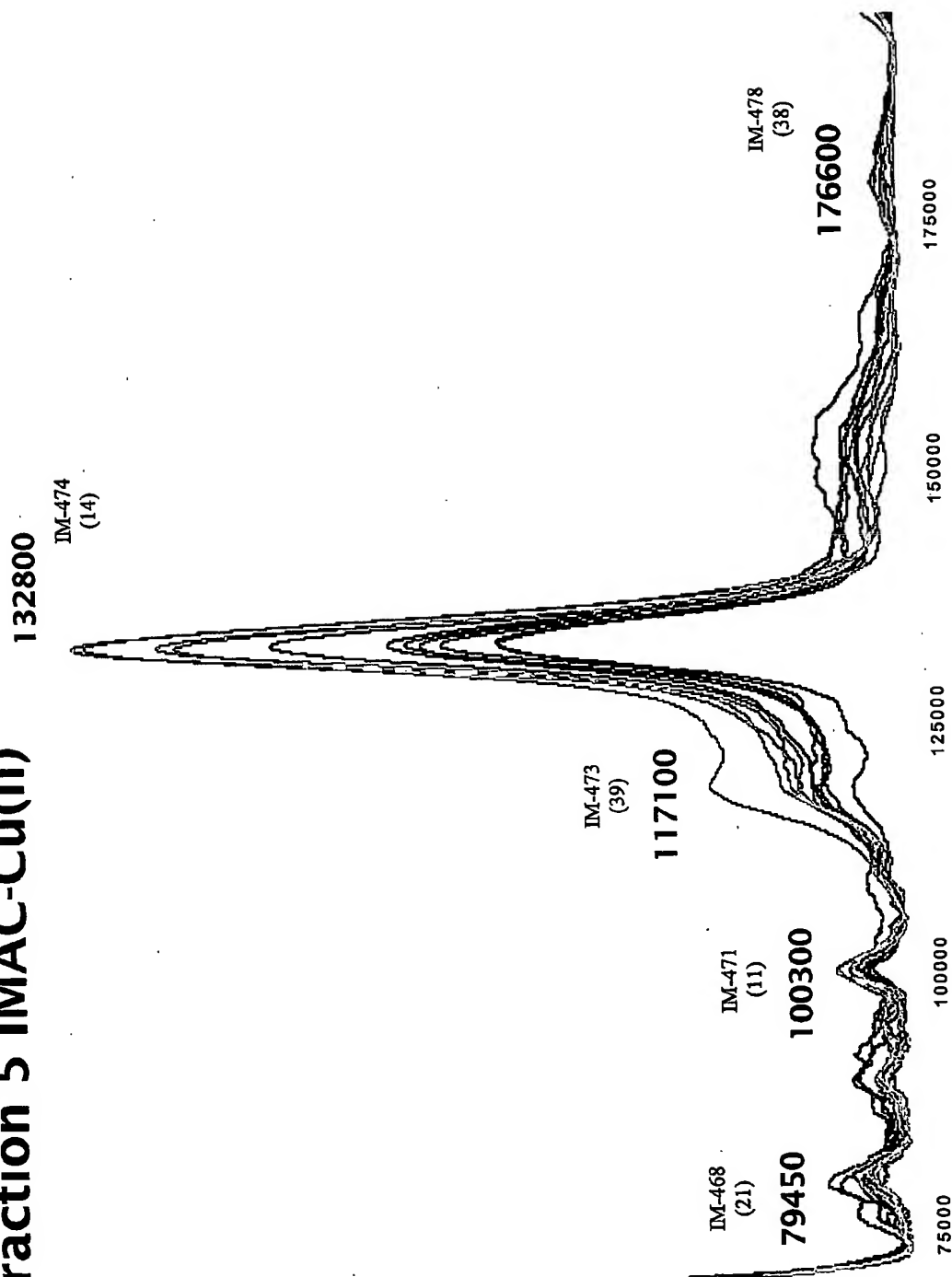


Figure 26
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 6 IMAC-Cu(II)

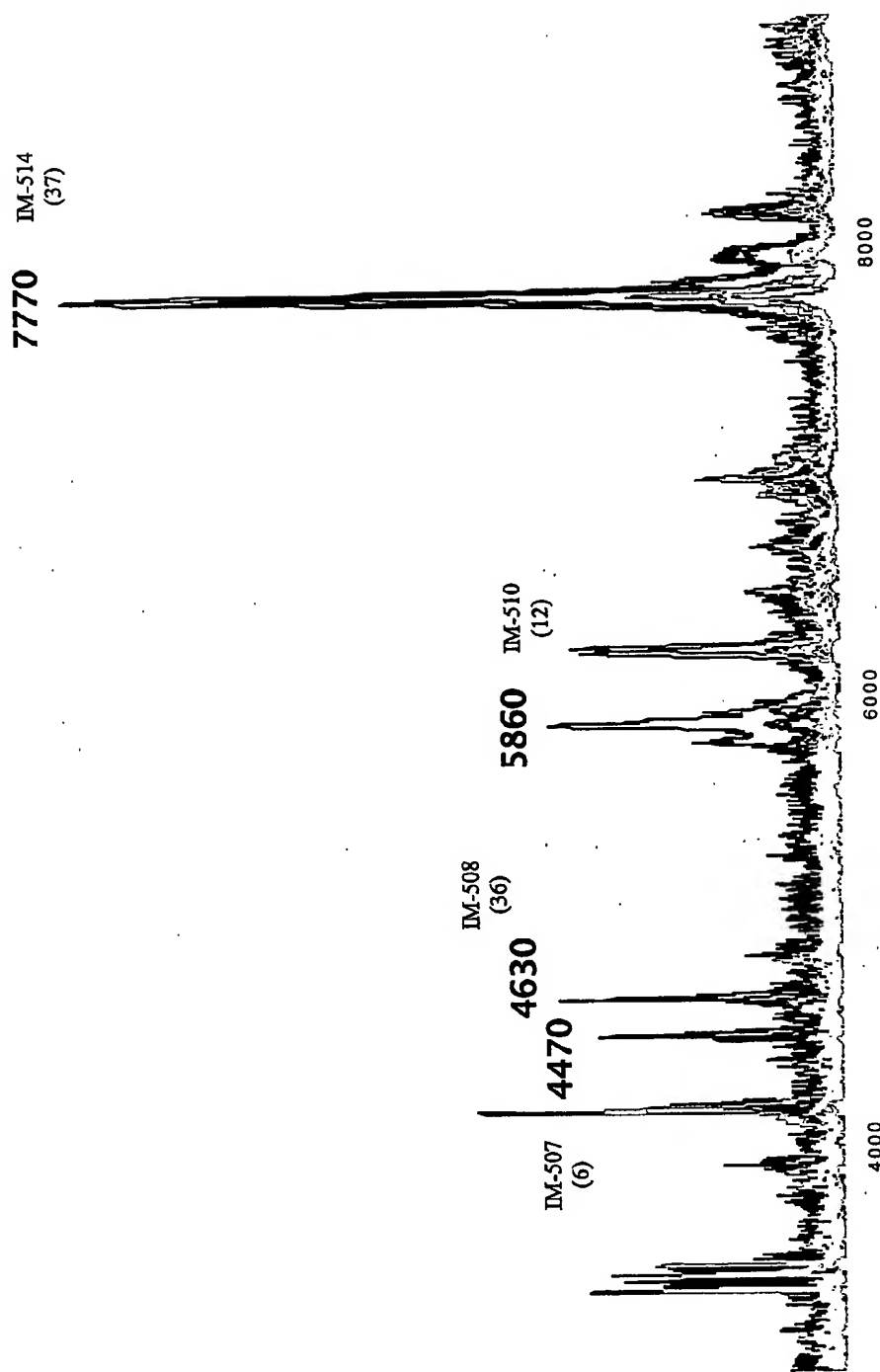


Figure 27
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 6 IMAC-Cu(II)

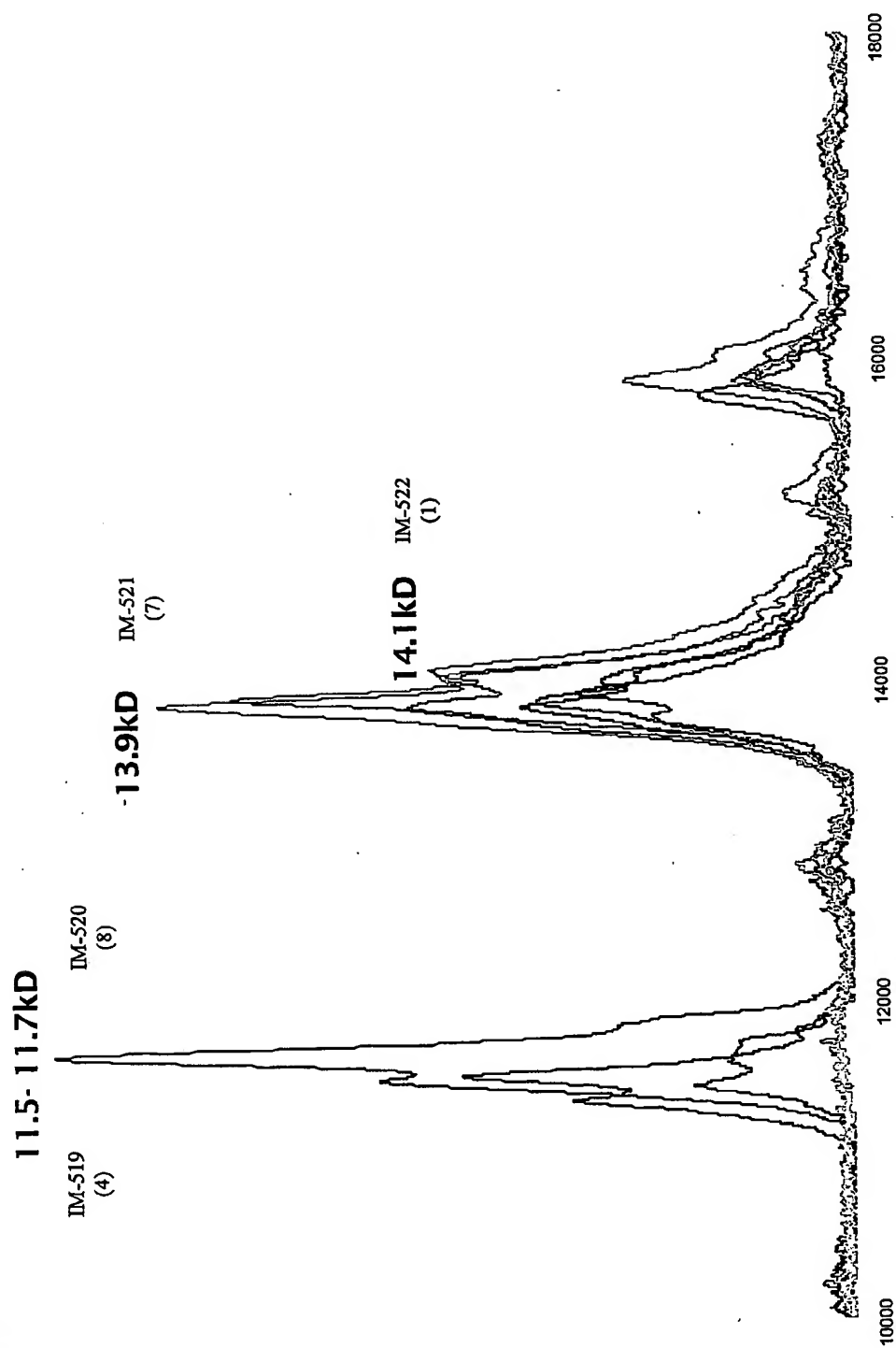
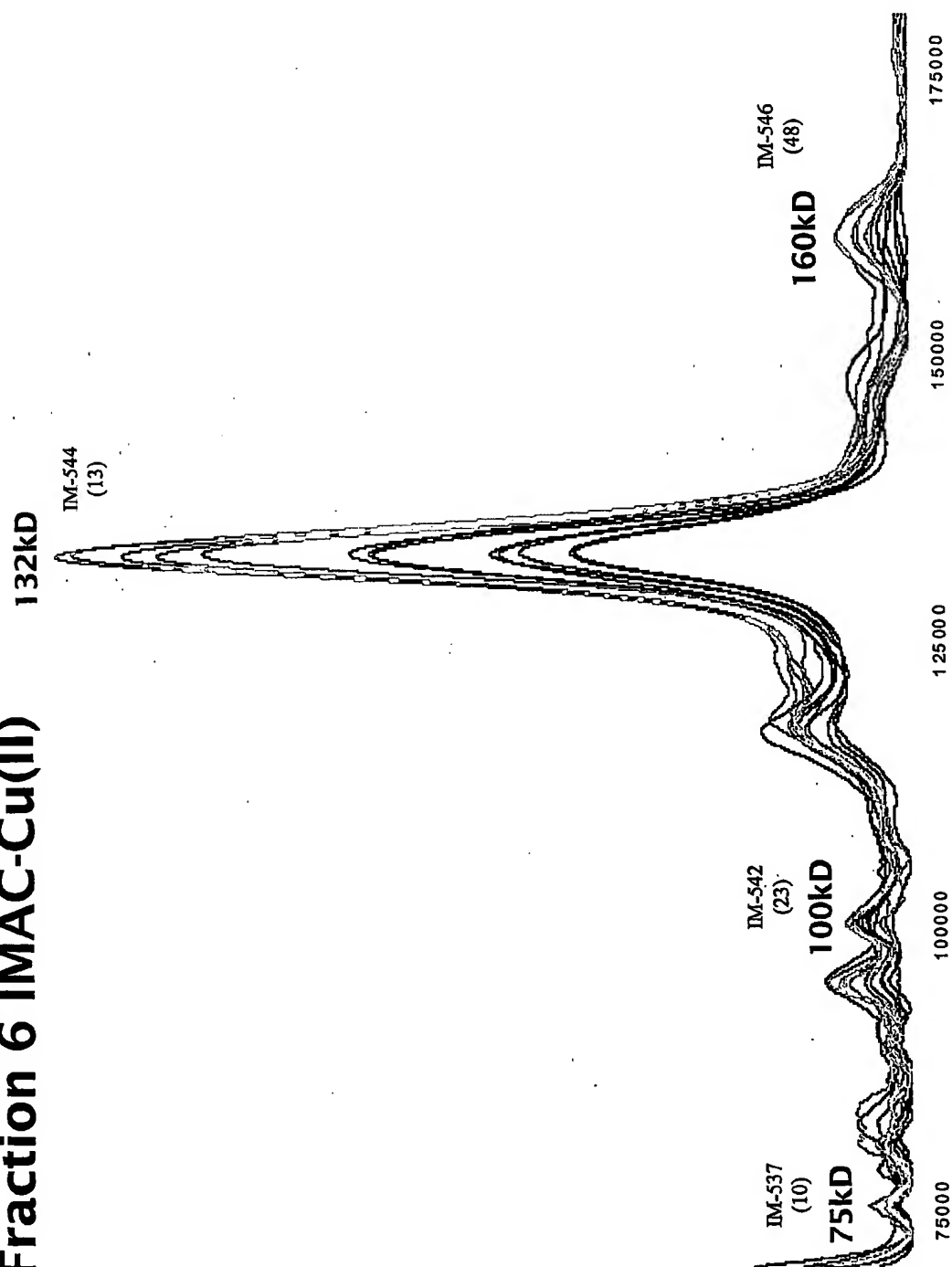


Figure 28
Protein Profile of Selected Samples
Q Fraction 6 IMAC-Cu(II)



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(57) Abstract: Certain biomarkers and biomarker combinations are useful in a qualifying lung cancer status in a subject. A diagnostic methodology employing these biomarkers and combinations can detect whether a subject has lung cancer.

WO 2004/061410 A3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US03/37090

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : C12Q 1/00; G01N 33/53; A61K 49/00

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According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

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Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
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A	CHAPMAN, K. The ProteinChip Biomarker System from Ciphergen Biosystems: a novel proteomics platform for rapid biomarker discovery and validation. Biochemical Society Transactions. April 2002, Vol. 30, part 2, pages 82-87.	1-102
A	POON et al. Comprehensive Proteomic Profiling Identifies Serum Proteomic Signatures for Detection of Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Its Subtypes. Clinical Chemistry. May 2003. Vol. 49, No.5, pages 752-760.	1-102

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